





MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

FOURTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA.

14th to 18th, 20th to 25th and 28th to 30th July 1953.

Volume IX (Nos. 1 to 15).

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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.



Tuesday, 14th July 1953.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Government Estate, Mount Road, Madras, at eleven of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.—CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

MR. SPEAKER:—“It is my painful duty to announce to the House the death of the hon. Member Sri K. R. Narasa Raju.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the following motion:—

‘This House places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the demise of Sri K. R. Narasa Raju, late Member for Ramachandrapuram and conveys its deep sense of sympathy to the members of his bereaved family.’”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—“Sir, I rise to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Hon. the Leader of the House in moving the resolution, and I support the resolution fully.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The motion is—

‘This House places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the demise of Sri K. R. Narasa Raju, late Member for Ramachandrapuram and conveys its deep sense of sympathy to the members of his bereaved family.’

I request the Members to stand in their places for two minutes by way of passing the resolution and as a mark of respect to the deceased.”

The resolution was carried *nem. con.* all the Members of the Assembly standing for two minutes.

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Implementation of the Five-Year Plan and Community Projects in the State.

* 415 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state what subsidy has been sanctioned by the Government of India to this State to implement—

- (1) The Five-Year Plan; and
- (2) the Community Projects?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“(1) *The Five-year Plan.*—If the question is an enquiry regarding grants or subsidies it may be explained that the Government of India are not giving any subsidy for the Five-year Plan as such. The Five-year Plan is just an exposition of anticipated resources and projected expenditure. The Grow More Food

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Schemes which are entitled to the Central Grants are included in the Five-year Plan and so a part of the National Plan may be deemed to come within the scope of Government of India's grant. A sum of Rs. 102.6 lakhs was adjusted as a subsidy from the Government of India in 1951-52 towards the expenditure incurred by this Government on Grow More Food Schemes and other schemes forming part of the National Plan.

“(2) *The Community Projects*.—Rs. 3 lakhs for the year 1952-53.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to tell us how much money out of the three lakhs of rupees granted to the Community Projects has been spent so far and how much has been spent usefully? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ All the money that has been spent has been spent usefully. For further details I would like the hon. Member to put a separate question.”

DR. K. B. MENON :—“ Will it be convenient for the Madras Government to keep us informed of the way in which the Five-year Plan is being carried out from time to time? The only news we get is the scrappy news that appears in the newspapers from time to time.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Progress report about the Five-year Plan, I take it, is what is wanted. The whole of the administration is practically a progress of the Five-year Plan and the hon. Members will be kept in touch with all that is done from time to time. But if the suggestion is that we should issue some kind of formal report to the House from time to time, we shall consider and try to do it.”

Government Hospital, Anakapalle.

* 416 Q.—SRI C. V. K. RAO (on behalf of Sri K. Govinda Rao) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to increase the number of beds and the staff working in the Government Hospital, Anakapalle, Visakhapatnam district?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The answer is in the negative.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ Will the Hon. the Minister tell us whether during his recent tour he visited the Government Hospital at Anakapalle? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ No, Sir.”

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Number of women clerks in the Secretariat.

* 417 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member Sri M. Rajeswara Rao, who gave notice of the question is not in his place. The question and answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of women clerks working (i) in the Board of Revenue and (ii) the Madras Secretariat on 31st December 1952;

(b) how many of them are (i) Tamil-speaking and (ii) Telugu-speaking women; and

(c) the number of them belonging to (i) Scheduled Castes and (ii) Harijan Christians?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ (a) to (c) A statement ^a is laid on the table of the House.”

Rural Water-supply Scheme.

* 418 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Five-Year Programme of Rural Water-supply Scheme begun in 1948-49 will be extended for a further period of five years; and

(b) whether repairs to drinking-water tanks will be taken up under this scheme?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) This programme has been dovetailed with the Five-year Plan and will be in force up to the year 1955-56.

“ (b) Generally, repairs to drinking water tanks which are not sources of protected water-supply, are not taken up under the Rural Water-supply Scheme. Local bodies are responsible for effecting the necessary repairs to wells handed over to them.”

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN :—“ Sir, in view of the fact that in certain dry parts of the State no water could be found in wells sunk to a depth of even sixty to seventy feet, will the Government consider the advisability of revising the policy of subsidizing rural water-supply by digging wells? Will they consider the advisability of changing their policy to repair the drinking water tanks which are the only sources of drinking water in certain parts? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The Government are paying out of State funds the amounts necessary for sinking new wells and for deepening the existing wells and the amount that has been paid in this way has increased from year to year since the scheme began.”

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SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN :—" My question has not been answered, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I will allow the hon. Member to put the question again."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" The Hon. Minister said that in respect of tanks which have been handed over to the local bodies the Government have no responsibility. May I know, Sir, what the Government proposes to do to ensure drinking water-supply to the people in those cases where the local bodies do not carry out the necessary repairs for want of funds? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" I said the Government are paying from State funds the amounts necessary both for sinking new wells and for deepening existing wells. The responsibility for carrying out repairs to tanks handed over to local bodies rests with them."

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN :—" Under the scheme of protected water-supply, the Government grant funds only to sink wells. There are places where even if you sink wells to a depth of sixty or more feet, you cannot find water. Unless there is water in the drinking water tanks in those places, the people will suffer. So, instead of granting money to dig wells, I would advise that the money should be given for repairing the tanks."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member must put the question and not advise the Government."

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN :—" I ask whether the Government will consider the advisability of changing their policy? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" This matter has to be considered."

Expenditure incurred on Republic Day Celebrations.

* 419 Q.—SRI A. GOVINDASWAMY NAYAGAR (on behalf of Sri M. Kalyanasundaram) : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state the total amount of expenditure incurred by the Government in connection with the celebration of the Republic Day on 26th January 1953 in the City of Madras and in the districts?

11-10
a.m.

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Rs. 5,477 in Madras City and Rs. 2,554-4-0 in the districts."

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMY NAYAGAR :—" இதில் வாணவேட்கைக்கு செலவு செய்யப்பட்ட தொகை எவ்வளவு என்பதை கனம் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்லுவாரா? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" இப்பொழுது நான் சொன்னதில் அது அடங்கி இருக்கிறது."

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Maintenance of procurement registers.

* 420 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether procurement registers are permanent records; and

(b) if not, for how long they will be kept before they are destroyed?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“(a) The answer is in the negative.

“(b) The registers will be destroyed after a period of five years.”

SRI S. VEMIAH:—“Will the Government consider the desirability of keeping the registers permanently, in view of the fact that most of the ryots in non-Government villages taken over by the Government are involved in litigation?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“This has nothing to do with settled or non-settled villages. The question is with reference to procurement registers.”

Alleged closure of the Perintalmanna market premises.

* 421 Q.—SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any mass petition from the people of Perintalmanna complaining about the recent action of the President, District Board, Malabar, of keeping the Perintalmanna market premises under lock and key and if so, what action the Government have taken thereon;

(b) whether the Perintalmanna Panchayat Board has requested the Government to transfer the market from the District Board to the Panchayat Board; and

(c) if so, what orders the Government have passed thereon?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—“(a) No.

“(b) No representation has been received in writing from the panchayat. But during the inspection of the panchayat by the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards in November 1952, the panchayat represented to him to hand over the district board weekly market in the panchayat area to the panchayat or to permit the panchayat to locate its daily market within the district board weekly market premises.

“(c) Does not arise.”

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Community Project works in South Kanara.

* 422 Q.—SRI N. N. SUVARNA: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) how much has been spent so far by the Government from the fund allotted for the Community Project works in South Kanara and how much on the establishment by way of salaries and allowances; and

(b) whether the Government have sent instructions to the Collector, South Kanara, to exclude the M.L.As. concerned from the Project Advisory Executive Committee, and if not, will the Government direct the Collector concerned to include them?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“(a) Rs. 45,330 up to the end of March 1953. Of this sum, Rs. 31,950 were spent on the establishment by way of pay and allowances. The large percentage of expenditure on establishment is due to the fact that the staff was engaged mainly on preliminary surveys and preparatory work during the half-year ending 31st March 1953 and very few works could then be taken up for execution. When the scheme comes to a close the percentage of expenditure on works will be far greater than that on staff. The provision in the Community Projects Administration Budget for staff is about 8 per cent of the total estimated expenditure in respect of a Project.

“(b) The answer to the first part is in the negative. As regards the second part, under existing orders the Project Executive Committee will have, in addition to the officials and the president, district board, four non-officials who are intimately concerned with the Community Project area and/or who are interested in social work in the district. As the executive committee is concerned only with implementation of plans approved by the advisory committee Government do not consider it necessary to alter the existing composition of the executive committee.”

Community Project Works at Samalkot.

* 423 Q.—SRI SAKA VENKATA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) what works have begun in Community Projects Scheme at Samalkot in Kakinada taluk; how many coolies and staff are working; and

(b) for the inauguration of Community Projects at Samalkot, how much money was spent?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“(a) & (b) No work has yet been undertaken in the area referred to. Some money was spent in printing invitations for the inauguration and nothing else as yet. The fact is that local subscriptions and collections cover most of the expenditure undertaken.”

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SRI SAKA VENKATA RAO :—“ సమీప స్కీముక్రింది ఇప్పటికే ఎన్ని బాల్యవివాహాలు చేశారో చెప్పగలరా ? ”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ The hon. Member Sri Saka Venkata Rao wants to know whether it is part of the duties of the Community Project Officer at Samalkot to perform child marriages.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I am sorry I am unable to catch the humour of it.”

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“ May I know how many people are employed in the Community Projects Scheme at Samalkot? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ At the time the answer to this question was prepared, no work had been taken up. I am not able to give the answer to this supplementary question now. A separate question may be put if an answer is wanted.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Has it come to the notice of the Government that the Community Project Officer at Samalkot has involved himself in some prosecutions for child marriages? That is the humour in the supplementary question put by Sri Saka Venkata Rao.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I did not know it. Due notice will be taken of such developments.”

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—“ From the answer that the Hon. Chief Minister gave it is evident that very little has been done in the Community Projects.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ It is not only an opinion but an incorrect opinion.”

(Sri T. N. Venkatasubba Reddi was still standing.)

MR. SPEAKER :—“ As soon as the hon. Member has put a question, he must resume his seat.”

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—“ I have not yet finished the question, Sir. From the figures given about the amount spent on the Community Project, I concluded that very little had been done. May I know why it is so? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The answer relating to this particular Community Project should not be applied to other Community Projects.”

“ So far as this Community Project is concerned, I said that works were started for which most of the money required had been raised locally. Probably this is a better form of Community Project than simply spending doles received from other Governments. The construction of an open air theatre, the Thulyabhaga lift irrigation scheme estimated to cost Rs. 1,50,000, the Biccavolu Lingala Tank, lift irrigation scheme estimated to cost Rs. 20,000, construction of sheds for training centre for village guides—these schemes are in the

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Community Project last referred to. Out of the estimated cost of the Thulyabhaga lift irrigation scheme, a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 has been lent to the Electricity department by the Community Project Administration. The balance of Rs. 50,000 has been subscribed by the ryots concerned and the work is likely to take shape in course of time. No judgment should be passed about that Community Project at this stage. In other Community Projects, the work is totally different and a large amount of actual work has been done."

Procurement of paddy in Andhra districts.

* 424 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the quantity of paddy procured according to the Levy orders of Government in the Andhra districts this year;

(b) the quantity of paddy and rice sent to other districts from Andhra districts; and

(c) the stock-position of foodgrains (stock available with Government) for Andhra districts?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“(a) to (c) Statements are placed on the table of the House.”

SRI G. RAMA RAO:—“The figures given in the statement placed on the table relate to the period up to 29th March 1953. I do not know how much paddy was removed from the districts comprising the Northern Circars since then. At present the food position is very bad even in Krishna district which is one of the food-producing centres. The agricultural labourer is clamouring for food even to-day. The landlords are not releasing for sale the food stocks available with them, because they expect a higher price later on. Will the Government open fair price shops in all the villages of the Krishna district?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“We are opening fair price shops wherever there is need.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO:—“Has it come to the notice of the Government that foodgrains have been exported from deficit districts like Visakhapatnam and that godowns have been emptied to the last grain?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“I do not know what he means by exports. We have formed zones and the movement of paddy or rice within each zone is not controlled at all.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“I have placed fifty questions for to-day and I want to finish all the questions within the question hour.”

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SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Sir, I would like you to allow us to put some more supplementary questions on this question concerning food."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have received answers for 720 questions. Probably this sitting will last only for fifteen days. I want to finish during this sitting all the questions for which answers have been received. To-day I have placed fifty questions and I want to finish them within the question hour."

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—" On a point of order, Sir. We quite understand your difficulty in conducting the proceedings. At the same time you must allow us to put some more supplementary questions, because this is an important question."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Speaker knows his duty."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, I would like to offer an explanation. It is not at all the intention of anybody here to question the discretion of the Speaker. But it is necessary to bring to the notice of the Speaker certain questions which we consider are of great importance and on which we feel that sufficient supplementary questions must be allowed so that public attention may be rivetted on those questions. It is from this point of view that the hon. Member who spoke previously appealed to you and I request you to allow more supplementary questions when such questions come up before the House."

*Number of unemployed persons registered at the
Employment Exchanges.*

* 425 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) with reference to the answer to the unstarred question No. 83, dated 2nd December 1952, of the nearly $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of unemployed in the State registered at the Employment Exchanges for the past six years, how many are—

- (1) Graduates in Arts;
- (2) Graduates in Medicine;
- (3) Graduates in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering; and
- (4) persons who hold diplomas from technical institutes run by Government; and

(b) what steps the State Government have taken to provide employment to the $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of registered unemployed from 1st April to 31st December 1952?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) Except in the Regional Employment office at Madras no separate records are maintained showing statistics of Graduates in Arts, Medicine, etc.

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(b) Statement showing the number of Graduates, etc., registered in the Employment Exchanges in the State:—

	^a Madras City.	^b Other Employment Exchanges in the State.
Graduates in Arts	4,538	1,995
Graduates in Medicine	23	7
Graduates in Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical Engineering.	193	103
Persons who hold Diplomas from Technical Institutes run by Government.	337	589

(c) It is not possible for the Government to provide employment to such a large number of unemployed people. However the Government have set up Employment Exchanges in each district for assisting employment seekers to get employment either under Government or in private institutions. The Government have also issued instructions that all recruitment should, as far as possible, be made through the Employment Exchanges for appointment in Government services which are outside the purview of the Madras Public Service Commission."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" In view of the fact, Sir, that the Employment Exchanges have not been able to solve the problem of providing employment for a large number of educated people, may I know what the Government have done to provide alternative agencies for providing employment to a large number of unemployed people educated in technical, arts, and other subjects? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, I am not prepared to say that the Employment Exchanges have not done good work and have not succeeded in securing employment to a large number of graduates and others. So far as the second part of the question is concerned, I say that the Government expect the co-operation of all individuals and associations in seeking the help of the Employment Exchanges in solving the unemployment problem."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" May I know, Sir, the percentage of employment that has been given to the unemployed people who have applied to the Employment Exchanges? May I also know, if the percentage is small, whether the Government would be able to take further steps in the matter? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Notice."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, in view of the fact that these Employment Exchanges cannot create employment and they can only exchange employments wherever available, and in view of the

^a Figures represent total number of candidates registered for the past six years.

^b As in the current registers of Employment Exchanges on 31st December 1952. Separate figures for the past five years are not available.

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*Representations from the Tiruchi-Srirangam
Municipal Workers' Union.*

* 426 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representations were made to the Government on behalf of the Tiruchi-Srirangam Municipal Workers' Union for the reinstatement of municipal workers acquitted in what is known as the Tiruchi Conspiracy Case; and

(b) if so, what action the Government propose to take in the matter?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) A representation was received from the Secretary, Tiruchirapalli-Srirangam Municipal Employees Association, for the reinstatement of the dismissed workers including the 25 workers who were involved in the conspiracy case.

“(b) On enquiry the Government understand that every effort is being made by the municipal authorities to absorb suitable persons from among the dismissed workers.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“There are only 50 or 60 workers still to be reinstated. But ever since they were released no single person has been reinstated, and I am unable to understand the meaning of saying that every effort is being made to reinstate suitable persons. Does it mean that even a single worker has not been found suitable?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“Out of these, 115 workers 40 have been reabsorbed on a permanent basis and 6 on a temporary basis. The difficulty of the municipal council is that they have not got sufficient finances to create additional posts which are certainly very necessary. As and when additional posts are sanctioned, the claims of the rest of the dismissed workers would be taken into consideration, and they will be appointed.

SRI A. RAMASAMY THEVAR :—“Sir, are the Government aware of the fact that almost all municipal workers in the Tiruchirapalli Municipality who had been dismissed, have been reinstated as and when vacancies arose?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“Yes, Sir, nearly half of them have so far been reinstated.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“Sir, if a Government servant is involved in a case and is acquitted of the charge against him, then he is automatically reinstated, because he is found to be innocent. I want to know whether the Government propose to follow a different criterion in respect of workers simply because they happen to be manual workers. What is the delay in getting these people reinstated, who have been proved absolutely innocent of the charges on which they were prosecuted?”

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ I presume, Sir, that when these people went on a lightning strike (Sri P. Ramamurthi : ‘ No. ’), certain people had to be employed in their place, and it is not possible to send them away and employ others.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ The question is not about people who have been dismissed because of any lightning strike. The question is about those workers who were dismissed because they were involved in what is known as the Tiruchi Conspiracy case. As it is now clearly proved that those workers were absolutely innocent, do the Government propose to see that the Municipality reinstate them all immediately with back pay for the period during which they were not in service? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Only 25 people were involved in the conspiracy case, and the rest are those who were dismissed on account of their going on strike.”

Compensation to the families of the victims of the police firing in December 1952 in Nellore.

* 427 Q.—SRI B. SANKARAYYA (on behalf of Sri G. Yellamanda Reddi : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether the Government propose to give compensation to the families of the victims of the police firing in December 1952 in Nellore,

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Hon. Members are aware of the large-scale disturbances that occurred during the time referred to and the unfortunate need for the steps taken for putting down the disturbances.”

“ Although there is no liability to pay compensation to the families of persons affected on the occasion of the police firing for the maintenance of Law and Order, Government will consider the question of granting an ex-gratia payment if any deserving case is brought to their notice.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“ Sir, will the Government extend the consideration to other places where similar firings have taken place, e.g., Anakapalle and Tadepalligudem? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I have answered the question in respect of all those cases.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ Will the Government stop killing people by firing and thus avoid questions of compensation cropping up in this fashion? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ It is an insinuation against the Government.”

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Cases booked under the Trade Disputes Act.

* 428 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether any of the industrialists in our State refused to implement the awards passed by the Labour Tribunals during the year 1952-53; and

(b) if so, how many were brought to book under the Trade Disputes Act for refusal to implement the awards in 1952-53?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) Yes, Sir.

“(b) Necessary action has been taken under the Industrial Disputes Act against twelve managements for refusal to implement the awards in 1952-53. Some have been prosecuted; in some recovery of amounts has been ordered; in some delay has occurred in taking action owing to appeals having been filed by the managements in the appropriate Courts.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“Will the Hon. Minister give the correct figure relating to such managements?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“I said that we took action against twelve managements. I shall read out their names, Sir. They are as follows :—

Beedi and Cigar factories in Chirakkal taluk,

Five Cinema Houses in Mangalore, South Kanara,

Mampuram Tile and Clay Works, Tirurangadi, Malabar district,

Messrs. G. N. Chakrapani and Sons, Limited, Madurai,

Messrs. Murugan Dress Manufacturing Company, Madurai,

Indian Metal and Metallurgical Corporation, Mettur Dam,

Thirty-two textile mills in Coimbatore,

Messrs. Mohamadaya Restaurant, Madras,

Messrs. Lakshmi Engineering Works, Madras.

Messrs. Holms and Company, Madras,

Messrs. Lakshmi Talkies, Madras, and

Eleven Cinema Houses in Salem.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“May I know why the Government delay in taking action against the managements who are not prepared to implement the awards? Is it the policy of the Government to help the management in delaying the implementation of the awards? I can give so many instances in Malabar where such delay has taken place.”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“It is not the policy of the Government to help the managements in this respect. So far as I am aware, there is no delay in prosecuting those who do not implement the awards.”

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SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—“ Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. Minister, may I know whether proceedings under section 29 of the Industrial Disputes Act were instituted in any case where the employers refused to implement the awards of the Tribunals? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ As I said, we have taken action and there have been a number of prosecutions. Sometimes delay has taken place in the matter of recovery because money is not available immediately. The properties are either in the name of somebody else or are not available at the moment. Therefore, there is some delay.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ May I know the result in respect of those cases where prosecution has actually been launched by the Government? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Yes, Sir.

Beedi and Cigar factories in Chirakkal taluk, Malabar district.

The managements filed applications in the High Court, Madras, for quashing the order of the Industrial Tribunal. The High Court dismissed the application and confirmed the Industrial Tribunal's award. Action for recovery of amounts due to workers is being taken.

Five Cinema Houses in Mangalore, South Kanara.

The question of prosecution of the managements is under consideration.

Mampuram Tile and Clay works, Tirurangadi, Malabar district.

The management filed an appeal against the Industrial Tribunal's award to the Labour Appellate Tribunal who dismissed the appeal and confirmed the award. Action is being taken for the prosecution of the management.

Messrs. G. N. Chakrapani & Sons, Limited (Engineering Works), Madurai.

The management have filed an appeal against the award before the Labour Appellate Tribunal whose decision is awaited.

Messrs. Murugan Dress Manufacturing Company, Madurai.

Amount due to workers under the award has been recovered.

Indian Metal and Metallurgical Corporation, Mettur Dam.

There has been change of management. Legal position of the lessee who is running the concern now is under consideration.

Thirty-two textile mills in Coimbatore

The managements of 15 mills have not implemented the award and action to recover the amount due to workers is being taken. The question whether prosecution should be launched against them is also under consideration.

Messrs. Mohamadadeya Restaurant, Madras.

Prosecution was sanctioned and the accused was convicted and fined Rs. 50.

Messrs. Lakshmi Engineering Works, Madras.

The management was prosecuted and the recovery of amount due to workers was ordered.

Messrs. Holms & Co., Madras

.. The management was prosecuted. The recovery of amount due to workers was also ordered.

Messrs. Lakshmi Talkies, Madras

.. Action is being taken for the prosecution of the management and for recovery of amounts due to workers.

Eleven Cinema Houses in Salem

.. The Collector of Salem has been asked to recover the amounts due to the workers from the employers under the award.

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SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ From the long list of the cases that the Hon. Minister has read out to us, it is apparent that prosecution has been launched against only one individual and that in respect of the others, the question of launching prosecution is still under the active consideration of the Government. May I know how long this question has been under the consideration of the Government? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I want notice because I have to get some more details.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Do the Government think that the imposition of a fine of Rs. 50 on a management which refuses to implement an award involving thousands of rupees due to the workers is adequate punishment for the offence? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The hon. the Leader of the Opposition knows that the Government cannot dictate to the Magistrate what exactly should be the penalty.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Do the Government propose to amend the law to see that drastic punishment is meted out to people who do not implement the awards? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Even then we cannot ask the Magistrate to give a particular punishment.”

Water-supply Schemes.

* 429 Q.—**SRI G. RAMA RAO** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether the Government are taking any and if so, what steps to relieve the acute water scarcity which exists in several towns and villages of this State and to keep themselves in touch with the situation in the various parts of the State regarding the availability of drinking-water therein?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ A statement ^a is placed on the table of the House.”

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—“ It has been said that there is scarcity of drinking water in almost all the taluks in the State. In Krishna district alone all the wells are dry. The officials have been saying that they have no funds available with them to dig wells. May I know the reason for the delay in providing the officials with the requisite funds? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ I am not able to understand with regard to which particular place the hon. Member is putting this question.”

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—“ In the months of May and June last just when there was no water in the wells, the officials were saying that they had no funds with them to dig wells. Why was this delay made by the Government in providing funds for this important work? ”

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ If the hon. Member wants information about any particular place, he may please put a separate question.”

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“ Is it a fact that the Government have issued a circular to all district and other authorities to the effect that they can stop digging of wells which are included in the rural water-supply scheme? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ No, Sir. The work is being done in all places in accordance with the programme drawn up for the purpose.”

Accommodation to the M.R.A. Team in Legislators' Hostel.

* 430 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the Legislators' Hostel was rented to the delegates to the Moral Rearmament Conference and to the delegates of the Indian Roads Congress, and if so, the rate of rent per day per room collected from those occupants and the total amount of money received by the Government?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ The Legislators' Hostels were occupied by the Members of the Moral Rearmament Team from 20th January 1953 to 6th February 1953 and the delegates to the 17th Session of Indian Roads Congress from 6th February to 15th February 1953. Rent of Rs. 3 per head per day was collected from the members of the Moral Rearmament Team and from the delegates to the Indian Roads Congress. For delegates to the Road Congress who occupied rooms in the new Hostel a charge of Rs. 4 per day per head was made. The total amount collected was Rs. 10,100, Rs. 7,572 from the Moral Rearmament Team and Rs. 2,528 from the members of the Roads Congress.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ Since the Government have charged less for the Americans and more for the delegates to the Indian Roads Congress, may I know whether it is their policy to give imperial preference to the Americans? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ We did not consider the fact that they were Americans. We considered the kind and utility of the work they were doing and we charged less.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ May I know whether it was quite moral to collect rent from the delegates to the Moral Rearmament Conference? ” (Laughter.)

Accommodation to the M.R.A. Team in the Legislators' Hostel.

* 431 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the rooms in the M.L.A. Hostel, Government Estate, Mount Road,

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Madras, were rented to members of the Moral Rearmament Association during the interval between this session of the Assembly and the last one, and if so, what the rent collected per head per room was?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ Attention is invited to answer to starred question No. 430.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—“ How is it that a hostel intended exclusively for the M.L.As. is being let out on rent to others? Is there any policy in regard to it? Will it be given on rent to anybody or any association without discrimination and without considering whether the persons concerned are social elements or unsocial elements? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ During non-session days, these rooms are let out to Government servants and people who are considered fit to occupy these rooms, and not to all people.”

Communal rioting at Payyoli on 31st October 1952.

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* 432 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the conditions in and around Payyoli, North Malabar, after the communal riot of 31st October 1952 have returned to normal;

(b) whether there has been any incident after 31st October 1952; and

(c) the steps taken by Government subsequent to 31st October 1952 to control the situation?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ (a) & (b) The hon. Member is aware of the fact that on 7th November 1952 I made a statement in the Assembly relating to Payyoli. My statement covered the period between 26th October 1952 and 1st November 1952.

“ Since then Government have received reports that two houses were set fire to by some unknown persons. One of these houses belonged to a Muslim who is alleged to be concerned in an incident in which Kannan, a vakil's clerk, was stabbed to death on 31st October 1952. The other house belonged to his relation. Both houses were unoccupied.

“ (c) All necessary preventive measures have been taken. Security proceedings have also been instituted against some persons in the same connexion. Detachments of the Armed Reserve of the Malabar Special Police were moved into the area and vigorous patrolling undertaken. A police station was immediately opened at the scene of trouble and all the accused in the murder case have been arrested. The Collector formed a peace committee with the help of influential local

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Hindu and Muslim leaders and efforts were made to re-establish cordiality between the two communities. There are prosecutions connected with these incidents and the cases are *sub judice*.

“ This answer was prepared some time ago. Since then, two persons have been sentenced to death and five persons for transportation for life.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I wish to know from the Hon. Chief Minister whether the cases are before the Court now.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ These cases were before the Sessions Judge. But since the answer to this question was prepared, sentences have been given and the cases have been closed. (After a pause.) All these murder cases have to be referred to the High Court as they involve death sentences and so they are pending.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ In the statement just now referred to by the Hon. the Chief Minister, he said that the conduct of certain police officials who were then in charge has been taken serious notice of by the Government. May I know whether the Government have taken any action in pursuance of that notice? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Departmental action has been taken in connexion with lapses on the part of the police.”

Compounders' Test.

* 433 Q.—SRI A. APPU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was a Qualified Compounders' Test in August 1950 and that a number of candidates got through the examination but have not yet been given their certificates; and

(b) if so, why certificates have not been issued to the passed candidates, even though they have remitted the prescribed fees?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) & (b) There was no Qualified Compounders' Test in August 1950; but examinations for compounders were held in June and October 1950. Certificates have been issued to all the passed candidates.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—“ May I know how many of those who were awarded these certificates have been employed so far? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ All of them are eligible for appointment in State hospitals. To the extent there are vacancies, they will be employed.”

SRI A. APPU :—“ These candidates did not get their certificates even after two years. May I know the reason for the delay in issuing these certificates? ”

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" According to my information, certificates have been issued to all the passed candidates."

Resolutions of Srikakulam Division Inam Ryots' Conference.

* 434 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the resolutions of Srikakulam Division Inam Ryots' Conference held on 27th January 1953 were received by the Government;

(b) what are the main demands of the Conference; and

(c) what the Government propose to do in the matter?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (a) No.

" (b) & (c) Do not arise."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" I have received copies of the resolutions which have been sent to the Hon. Minister. I do not know how they are missing from the Minister."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I am not the Postmaster-General to answer that question."

Eligibility of B.Com. graduates for appointment in the Educational Service.

* 435 Q.—SRI V. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether B.Com. graduates are eligible for appointments in the Educational Service and if not, why?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" B. Com. graduates are eligible for appointment as School Assistants and Deputy Inspectors of Schools. Hons. graduates in B.Com. are eligible for appointment as Assistant Lecturers and Lecturers in 'Commerce' and to administrative posts in the Madras Educational Service."

SRI V. RAMA RAO :—" May I know whether it is a fact that some distinction is made between a B.Sc. and other graduates and a B.Com. graduate in the Educational Service? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" There is no distinction except that a B.Com. graduate is expected to teach English, Geography, Commercial Subjects and other subjects in which he has got training."

Quantity of rice allotted from Orissa to Madras State.

* 436 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the quantity of rice allotted from Orissa to this State in 1952;

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(b) whether it was moved from Orissa; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) 44,000 tons.

“(b) Yes.

“(c) Does not arise.”

Report of the Backward Classes Commission.

* 437 Q.—SRI M. DHARMALINGAM: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether any report has been received by the Chief Minister of this State from the Commission appointed by the President of the Union as per Article 340 (1) of the Constitution of India;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the report will be placed on the table of the House; and

(c) what steps the Government have taken in the matter so far?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“(a) to (c) Papers^a are laid on the table.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“May I ask the Hon. Chief Minister whether, while furnishing information to the Backward Classes Commission, the Government have removed certain communities from the list of Backward Classes and if so, may I know the reasons for such removal?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“All the papers have been laid on the table of the House. If the hon. Member wants to raise any point, he may write to me and I will give the information. Or, he may put a question.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“In the paper laid on the table of the House, under item (ii), it is said that a list of Backward Classes is enclosed. I hear that certain communities have been removed from this list. I want to know which are the communities that are found in the existing list, but are removed from the list mentioned in the paper, under item (ii)?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“As I understand the question it is very vague. If the hon. Member will let me know to what communities he refers, i.e., the names of communities that are alleged to have been removed from the new list, I shall be able to enquire and answer.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“I think there are about 155 or 157 communities in the existing list. But I hear that two or three communities have been removed from the new list. I want to have a specific answer from the Hon. Chief Minister whether it is a fact or not.”

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The hon. Member says, he ‘hears’. But let me learn from him what those two or three communities that he refers to are. Then I will make proper enquiries and give accurate answers.”

Health centres in Palghat taluk.

* 438 Q.—SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of health centres in Palghat taluk;
- (b) whether the buildings are provided by the public or on rent;
- (c) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to close down the health centres, and if so, what are the reasons for the same; and
- (d) the amount spent on staff and medicines in each centre separately?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) There are six primary health centres in Palghat taluk.

“ (b) The buildings are provided by the public.

“ (c) The answer is in the negative.

“ (d) The total expenditure incurred on staff and medicines in respect of each centre is furnished below :—

		RS.
1	Primary Centre, Kodavayur	9,145
2	Do. Kohalamannam	9,250
3	Do. Vadakancherry	9,578
4	Do. Vadavanur	8,140
5	Do. Kongad	9,149
6	Do. Elapalli	9,670 ”

Pay of teachers in elementary and secondary schools.

* 439 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

- (a) what is the difference of scales of pay (1) of teachers working in high schools (Government) and high schools (aided private), (2) elementary schools (Government) and elementary schools (private aided); and

(b) the number of women clerks in the department?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ (a) A statement * showing the scales of pay of teachers in elementary and secondary schools under different managements is laid on the table of the House.

“ (b) 129.”

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SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" Is there any proposal to raise the salary of these teachers, Sir? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" There were proposals under consideration, but in view of the extreme financial stringency, revision was not possible."

SRI SAKA VENKATA RAO :—" సూత్ర విద్యార్థిభాగం వల్ల ఉపాధ్యాయులకు పనిగంటలు ఎక్కువయినవని ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలుసుననుకుంటాను. ఏసే ప్రభుత్వం వారి జీతాలు పెంచుటకు కూడా ఆలోచిస్తోందా? "

11-50
a.m.

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" ఆ విధియం ఆలోచింపబడుతుంది."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" When do the Government expect their financial position to improve to enable them to increase the salaries of teachers? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" It is not an exactly predictable affair."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" With the advent of the new educational scheme, the elementary school teacher is made to work six hours a day instead of five hours he was doing in the past. Will the Government, therefore, consider the question of increasing the emoluments of the elementary school teachers in consideration of the increased number of hours they are required to work? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I have stated on many occasions that the question of increasing the emoluments of elementary school teachers is under continuous and anxious consideration but that only financial stringency stands in the way. In view of the changes now being made, the matter will receive particular attention."

Representations from the people of Coondapoor and Puthur taluks of South Kanara.

* 440 Q.—SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether the people of Coondapoor and Puthur taluks of South Kanara district have represented to him during his tour in February 1953 (i) to permit the kumri cultivation in the forest lands, (ii) to permit the use of footpaths and cart-tracks free of charge, and (iii) to permit to take water through the existing water channels in reserve forests for cultivation purpose, free of charge, and if so, what steps the Government have taken in the matter?

THE HON. DR. N. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Yes, Sir. The matter is under consideration."

SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY :—" May I know when the Government will come to a decision in the matter? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" There are certain fundamental principles involved in the matter. But the question will be decided as soon as possible."

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Cloth purchased for use in Government hospitals.

* 441 Q.—SRI G. SATYANARAYANA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state what was the quantity of were purchased for use in the Medical department during 1951-52, what fraction of it was mill cloth and what was its cost; and whether foreign cloth was imported and if so, how much?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"1,667,722 yards of cloth were purchased for use in the Medical Department during 1951-52. No mill or foreign cloth was purchased in that year."

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIHA:—"May I know, Sir, what is the difficulty of the Government in purchasing handloom cloth for use in hospitals?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Khadi cloth is purchased for use in hospitals."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"ఈ ఖద్దరు గుడ్డ ఎంత కొన్నారు? Handloom ఎంత కొన్నారు? విదేశీగుడ్డ ఏంత కొన్నారు? Binny గుడ్డ ఎంత కొన్నారు? వివరంగా చెబుతారా?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"A separate question may be put."

Production of rice and millets in Madras State.

* 442 Q.—SRI S. RAMALINGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) how many tons of rice and millets are produced this year in this State; and

(b) how many tons of rice and millets are expected through the Centre from other States and from abroad?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" (a) The estimated production of rice and millets in the Madras State in 1952-53 is as follows:—

	TONS.
Rice	4,033,000
Millets (cleaned grain)	2,223,900

" (b) *Rice*.—The Government of India have promised to supply about 2½ lakhs tons of rice to this State under the basic plan for the current year. Out of this quota, they have indicated that about $\frac{3}{4}$ will be supplied from the surplus States in India and the remaining $\frac{1}{4}$ from overseas sources.

As regards millets, the Government of India have been requested to supply 5 lakhs tons of millets for 1953 including 1 lakh tons of overseas milo. They have promised that they will endeavour to meet our requirements within the over-all availabilities."

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SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“ In spite of the existing food position in the State, prices of paddy and rice have risen abnormally in the recent past. What is the action the Government have taken to check this? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I do not think that prices of paddy and rice have risen abnormally in the recent past. There was a tendency for prices to rise in the hon. Member's district and he knows the steps we have taken to put down the rice. Prices have come down to a considerable extent now.”

SRI C. KANDASWAMI :—“ May I know whether production has increased over last year's; and if so, by how much? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ In 1951-52, the estimated production was 4,174,000 tons. So, there has been a decrease.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—“ Has Madras State attained self-sufficiency in millets? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ ‘ Madras State ’ is a very indefinite term in view of the impending partition.”

SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI :—“ My district is one where the prices of rice have risen abnormally. What are the steps proposed to be taken to bring them down? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I know his district of Malabar. The present position is that seven ounces of rice continue to be supplied to the people and there can be no room for complaint.”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“ In view of the rise in the price of rice in Tanjore district, will the Government consider the question of opening fair-price shops at every place and in each village where there were originally ration shops during the time of rationing? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ We have instructed the Collector to open fair-price shops wherever necessary.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ The Hon. the Minister was pleased to state that ‘ Madras State ’ was an indefinite term when he replied to one of the questions on food. May I know whether he has any partiality for any particular part of the State in matters pertaining to food? ”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ The Hon. the Minister said that prices of paddy and rice have come down considerably. Will he tell us what was the price previously, by how much it went up and by how much it has come down? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Rice was selling in Tanjore at Rs. 1-4-0 per Madras measure. It has been brought down to one rupee.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Is the Minister aware that the price of rice per bag is Rs. 28 in Tanjore? It has risen, from Rs. 18 a rice bag, by about 60 per cent? ”

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ My friend has returned just now from a tour of the North and is not aware of the existing conditions here. The price has come down considerably.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Will the Minister tell us what is the price per bag of paddy in Tanjore district and also in which particular market it is sold so? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ If he wants the market rates in detail, I can supply the same to him.”

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“ Will the Government consider the question of reducing the price of fair-price shop rice? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ We have recently reduced the pool price of rice at which it is sold in the various fair-price shops.”

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—“ Is the Hon. the Minister aware that I am directly coming from Tanjore and that the price of paddy yesterday was Re. 1-3-0 in Tanjore town? Will the Government take necessary steps to bring down the price? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Some flourishing lawyer might have purchased at that rate special quality rice.”

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“ Are the Government prepared to reduce the retail sale price of rice sold at the fair-price shops? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ We have reduced it recently.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Am I to take it that the Minister does not know the prevailing prices of rice in the various parts of the State; and if so, how does he say that prices have come down? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ When I say prices have come down, it does not mean that I must give figures in respect of each taluk and each town.”

SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—“ Will the Government appoint an expert committee to enquire into and check the fall in production in spite of the Government spending lots of money on Grow More Food and other schemes? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ It is quite evident that the fall in production is due to drought conditions. Now we are having normal rains and production will go up.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOUD :—“ In view of the prices going up, will the Government consider the question of starting fair-price shops in every district? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Fair-price shops are being run in all districts.”

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Representations from the Guntur District Lorry Owners' Association.

* 443 Q.—SRI V. SRI KRISHNA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

12
noon

(a) whether the Government have received any memorandum in the month of November 1952 from the Guntur District Lorry Owners' Association regarding their grievances; and

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken on it?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

“(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government.”

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :—“May I know, Sir, what were the specific requests made by the association?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“There were 18 requests made by the association. We have accepted five, we have rejected eight and six are being considered by the Road Traffic Authority and the Central Road Traffic Board. I am afraid the information wanted by the hon. Member covers four pages. If the hon. Speaker wants me to read the particulars I have no objection.”

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :—“May I know, Sir, what were the five requests that were accepted by the Government?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“The suggestion to provide seating capacity for two persons including the driver in the cabin of a goods vehicle is accepted. In respect of the second request, suitable instructions have already been given to the Central Road Traffic Board to see that permits sent to them are not retained for long periods. The third request was that the police should send written notices to lorry staff to attend court and that cases should be disposed of in two or three postings. The District Superintendent of Police has given necessary instructions to all concerned. Another request was that instructions should be given to the checking officers asking them to issue notices at the time of checking whether rules have been violated and get the signature of the person in charge of the vehicle; necessary instructions have been issued to the Central Road Traffic Board to act accordingly. With regard to the request that belated applications for renewal of permits should not be rejected, this has also been accepted and suitable amendments to the Motor Vehicles Act have been undertaken.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“Question time is over. The answers to the rest of the questions will be printed in the proceedings.”

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Retrenchment in the Electricity department.

* 444 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the Government have decided to retrench 25,000 workers both skilled and unskilled from the Electricity department of six coastal districts in the Andhra area and if so, the reasons for the same?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ No; but 1,532 workers (1,384 N.M.R. and 148 workcharged workers) were retrenched during January and February 1953 from the Andhra Power System. This was necessitated by the quantum of funds available for extension schemes. The total of N.M.R. men left after retrenchment in February 1953 was 469. In March 1953, some urgent Community Project, etc., works were taken up and there was an increase in the N.M.R. staff as follows :—

First fortnight of March 1953—754.

Second fortnight of March 1953—845.

On completion of works the staff was again retrenched and the number now employed is 547.

Prevention of monkey menace to fruit and vegetable gardens in Cuddapah district.

* 445 Q.—SRI P. NARASIMHA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state what action has been taken by the Government to prevent the menace of monkeys and flying fox, etc., to the fruit and vegetable gardens in Cuddapah district since the reply to starred question No. 460 on 12th December 1952 saying that the matter is under examination?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ The question of eradicating monkey nuisance to protect food crops and fruit and vegetable gardens in this State has been engaging the attention of the Government for the last three or four years. In April 1951, the Government issued a Press Communiqué stating that the restrictions regarding export of monkeys to foreign countries were liberalized and persons interested in export of monkeys were put in contact with leading firms in Calcutta dealing in the export of wild animals. The question of protecting crops from monkey menace is being further examined by the Government.”

Protected water-supply scheme for Gooty Panchayat.

* 447 Q.—SRI S. NARAYANAPPA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether any representation was received from the panchayat, Gooty, regarding the sanction of protected water-supply scheme; and if so, what action has been taken on the same?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The Gooty Panchayat Board represented to Government that a water-supply scheme

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to the panchayat should be investigated. The panchayat board was informed that its water-supply scheme would be taken up in its turn in the priority list."

Holiday with wages for workers on Republic and Independence Days.

* 449 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have declared as holidays with wages the Republic Day and the Independence Day for all the workers in the various industrial concerns in the State; and

(b) if so, whether they are granted in lieu of the original ten days given to labourers per year?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) The Government have declared these two days as holidays with wages to workers in establishments under their control and have also appealed to all employers to declare these two holidays with wages.

“(b) These holidays will not be in substitution of existing holidays.”

Centre for E.S.L.C. Public Examination in Walluvanad taluk, Malabar district.

* 450 Q.—SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Higher Elementary School, Alanallur, and Higher Elementary School, Thachampara, Walluvanad taluk, Malabar district, are clubbed together for the purpose of E.S.L.C. Public Examination and the examination is to be held at a place different from both?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“Yes. Both the schools have been clubbed together for the E.S.L.C. Public Examination. The candidates will have to appear for the examination at the centre in the K.T.M. High School, Mannarghat, Walluvanad taluk.”

Acquisition of house-sites for Harijans in West Godavari district.

* 451 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of cases of acquisition of house-sites for Harijans and Harijan Christians pending on 31st December 1952 on talukwar basis, West Godavari district, in which (i) investigations are not yet over; (ii) investigations are over; (iii) sanction orders were passed; (iv) advance moneys were collected and (v) awards were passed; and

(b) the amount of advance moneys collected in (a) (iv) in West Godavari district from 1946 to 31st December 1952?

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—

“ (a) Uluru	..	..	..	31
Tanuku	..	..	..	29
Tadepalligudem	..	..	..	34
Narasapur	..	..	..	17
Bhimavaram	..	..	..	18
Chintalapudi	..	..	..	13
Kovvur	..	..	..	83
Polavaram	..	..	..	3

(i) 13

(ii) 197

(iii) 18

(iv) 22

(v) 97

“ (b) Rupees 65,405-8-0.”

Maintenance of the Cuddapah-Balupalli road.

* 452 Q.—SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the District Board, Cuddapah, has requested recently the Government to transfer to the Highways Department the Cuddapah-Balupalli road; and if so, what action the Government have taken?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“ The District Board, Cuddapah, has not recently made any such representation. The question was, however, considered by the Government but deferred in view of financial stringency.”

Minor irrigation works in Visakhapatnam district.

* 454 Q.—SRI M. VEERABHADRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what is the amount allotted to Visakhapatnam district for minor irrigation works for the year 1952-53; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the District Collector, Visakhapatnam, asked for more allotment of money for the same as the allotted amount was found inadequate to meet the requirements?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ (a) Attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 453 (40) (starred)^a’.

“ (b) The Collector applied for and was granted an additional allotment, but later on he surrendered a sum of Rs. 17,500.

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Staff employed in the office of the Director of Harijan Welfare.

* 455 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the total strength of the staff employed in the office of the Director of Harijan Welfare;

(b) the number of them belonging to Scheduled Castes; and

(c) the number of Andhras working there?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) Sixty-seven including peons and masalchis.

“(b) Twenty-two including peons and masalchis.

“(c) Six.”

Retrenchment in the Electricity department in Vijayavada.

* 457 Q.—SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have retrenched any personnel in the Electricity department in the Andhra Power System, Vijayavada;

(b) if so, the reasons for the retrenchment; and

(c) the number of workers, the number of clerks and the number of other employees who have been retrenched?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“(a) Yes.

“(b) Owing to a cut in the budget grant the provision made for extension schemes for 1952-53 was exhausted. Consequently, construction work on extension schemes had to be stopped and the employees retrenched.

(c) Number of workers. 1,532, including 36 work-charged men who have been absorbed in operation and maintenance posts). 78 of these workers have since been taken back in connection with the execution of some Community Project, etc., works.

Number of clerks. 3 (one upper division clerk and two lower division clerks).

Number of other employees. 4 [three junior Engineers and one Supervisor (Civil)].”

Leave facilities to village servants.

* 458 Q.—SRI M. MARIMUTHU : “Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the vettis and talayaris working under the karnams and village headmen enjoy holiday and leave facilities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?”

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—

(a) & (b) A note^a containing the information is placed on the table of the House."

House-sites for the Harijans of Nagireddi thota in Nellore town.

* 459 Q.—SRI K. SHANMUGAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Harijan residents of Nagireddi thota in Nellore town have been granted house-sites; and

(b) if not, what are the reasons for the delay in doing so?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—"The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given on the floor of the House to Legislative Assembly Question No. 165 (680) by Sri S. Vemayya, M.L.A., on 25th March 1953, in respect of residents of Muthyalapalem otherwise known as Nagireddi thota.

"S. No. 529/A-1 of Nellore town was suggested as the alternative site, but the Harijans expressed their unwillingness to take it up. The Collector, therefore, dropped further action in the matter."

The Budameru Diversion Scheme.

* 460 Q.—SRI T. POTHA RAJU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the public requesting the Government to take up the Budameru Diversion Scheme this year; and

(b) whether the Government have completed the investigation of the above scheme; and if so, whether any report has been submitted by the concerned officers?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (a) Yes.

" (b) The proposal is under investigation; the latter part of the question does not arise."

Cash aid to cyclone-damaged house-owners in certain taluks in Pudukkottai division.

* 461 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the expenditure incurred by Government in granting cash aid to cyclone-damaged house-owners in (1) Kolathur taluk, (2) Alangudi taluk and (3) Tirumayam taluk of Pudukkottai division, Tiruchirappalli district; and

(b) the amount disbursed as loans to meet the damage to agriculturists?

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) The following amounts were granted as cash aid to the cyclone-damaged house-owners in the three taluks referred to :—

	RS.
Alangudi	97,940
Tirumayam	660
Kolathur	64,835

This includes a sum of Rs. 2,000 granted to *each* of the taluks of Alangudi and Kolathur from the Madras State Cyclone Relief Fund.

“(b) No loan has been granted to the agriculturists who were affected by the cyclone in these three taluks to re-build their houses. But a sum of Rs. 1,20,000 was placed at the disposal of the District Agricultural Officer for grant of interest-free loans to the agriculturists for the purchase of manure and seeds. The ryots affected by the cyclone were also benefited by the grant of such loans.”

House-sites for the Harijans of Valluripalli Agraharam, Tadepalligudem taluk.

* 462 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Harijans of Valluripalli Agraharam, Tadepalligudem taluk, West Godavari district, deposited with the Government an advance sum of Rs. 890 on 4th April 1943 and 14th March 1948 towards the cost of acquisition of house-sites for them;

(b) why the acquisition has not been taken up though 11 years have elapsed since sanction orders were issued by the Collector on 16th October 1942;

(c) whether money was paid back to the Harijans; and

(d) if the money was not paid back, the reasons for the same?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) A sum of Rs. 860 was deposited in two instalments in 1943 and 1948.

“(b) The acquisition was deferred for the duration of the war and is being taken up this year under the five-year programme of acquisition followed in the district.

“(c) & (d) No. Though the Harijans were told in 1943 that acquisition was deferred for the duration of the war and they might apply for refund, they did not do so. The acquisition proposals are pending, and would be pushed through this year.”

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Loans for purchasing bulls.

* 464 Q.—SRI Y. AUDINARAYANA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether orders have been issued not to grant loans for digging wells and purchasing bulls on securities of joint patta lands in Cuddapah district;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of applications for loans to purchase bulls in Rayachoti taluk of Cuddapah district have been rejected on the ground of securities being joint patta lands and whether it is a fact that nearly 400 applications for loans to purchase bulls and digging wells in the same taluk have been lodged;

(c) how many applications for loans for purchasing bulls were received by the Loans Tahsildar of Rayachoti taluk in 1952;

(d) how many loans for purchase of bulls in Rayachoti taluk were granted between 22nd August 1952 and 22nd October 1952 and what was the amount granted; and

(e) what was the amount of travelling allowance and pay drawn by the staff for disbursing the loans in Rayachoti taluk between 22nd August 1952 and 22nd October 1952?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) No such orders have been issued by the Government. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraph 4 (3) in Chapter 3 of Part III of the Madras Loans (Takkavi) Manual.

“(b) One hundred and ninety-six applications for loans in Rayachoti taluk for purchase of bulls were rejected on the ground that the lands offered as security were joint holdings. The number of applications for loans for purchase of bulls and for digging of wells in that taluk which were rejected during 1952 is 2,477.

“(c) Two thousand five hundred loan applications for purchase of bulls were received during 1952 by the Special Tahsildar for Loans, Rayachoti taluk.

“(d) During the period from 22nd August 1952 to 22nd October 1952, 104 applicants in Rayachoti taluk were granted loans amounting to Rs. 33,100 for the purchase of bulls.

“(e) The following amounts were drawn as travelling allowance and pay by the loans staff in Rayachoti taluk during the period from 22nd August 1952 to 22nd October 1952:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Travelling allowance	1,806	13	0
Pay	2,863	1	0.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“On a point of order. Mr. Speaker, whenever there is a change in the Cabinet, the Hon. the Chief Minister used to come and tell the House as to who has been taken in the Cabinet and what is his portfolio. This procedure does

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not appear to have been followed to-day. I see on the Treasury Benches, the hon. Member Sri T. Prakasam, the former Chief Minister. May I know whether he has been taken into the Cabinet, which we would all welcome? May I know whether it is a fact that he has been included in the Cabinet? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Is it a point of order? "

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" On a point of order, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Is it a point of order to the point of order raised by the hon. Member? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, necessary information will be given in due course" (Laughter.)

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know if comfortable arrangements could be made as far as sitting accommodation is concerned for the too old gentleman now adorning the Treasury Benches."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is not a point of order."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" Sir, on a point of information, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Let him come to my Chamber. He can get the information."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" Some paper has been laid on my table and I do not know what it is. It is printed in Hindi."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Let the hon. Member pass it on to the Secretary."

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

III.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* THE ARREST OF SRI C. N. ANNADURAI AND FOUR OTHERS.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have received a number of adjournment motions to discuss matters of urgent public importance. There is a motion given notice of by the hon. Member Sri P. Rangasamy Reddiar. The motion is—

' That the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely—

" the arrest of Sri C. N. Annadurai and four others belonging to the Dravidian Progressive Federation on 13th July 1953 without any justifiable cause."

" I would like to know from the hon. Member how this comes under the rules regarding adjournment motions and how it is urgent and of public importance? "

* SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, only yesterday evening, Mr. C. N. Annadurai and four others of the Dravidian Progressive Federation were arrested at about

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7-15 p.m. They were to stage a demonstration before the Hon. the Chief Minister's house in order to show their protest and the protest of the people.

MR. SPEAKER:—"How does this motion come under the rules? It relates to the day-to-day administration of Government."

* SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR:—"Arrests are not day-to-day occurrences."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Is it the intention of the hon. Member that nobody could be arrested by Government and that if arrested, motions could be brought in that so and so should not be arrested?"

* SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR:—"It is not that, Sir. Arrests are not day-to-day occurrences and this kind of arrest is not part of the daily administration of the Government. Those arrested wanted to stage some demonstration before the Hon. the Chief Minister's house peacefully, and within their legitimate rights. Before the demonstration was staged, they were arrested yesterday itself and it has created some sensation."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Can he not go to the Court? Is this House a court? If he has been arrested in violation of any law, he can go to court and get redress."

* SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR:—"Sir, the whole question is this. They were not allowed to stage the demonstration to-day. Even yesterday itself they were arrested."

MR. SPEAKER:—"But there is another way and they can get redress through a court. The Leader of the Opposition wants to say something. Let me know what he has to say."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not a question whether a particular individual has a right to go to a court or not. The question raised now is one which is exercising the mind of the public. It is not an ordinary arrest. And since it is a matter involving the interest of the public at large."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Is this a court to go into the merits of the question?"

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"This House is not a court but this House has certainly got a right, I feel, to go into the question of the policy of the Government behind this action, behind this kind of arrest. It is an arrest for no disobedience of any law which has been enforced but an arrest on the basis of an apprehension that somebody may at some time do something which may be against the law thus depriving the liberty of the person. Under these circumstances this is a question on which this House has a right to exercise its powers and express its views. The motion seeks to discuss the whole policy of the Government, the policy of repression directed against any attempt to protest against the policies of the Government promulgated without consulting the House."

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MR. SPEAKER :—" If it is intended to discuss the policy of the Government, let the hon. Member bring in a separate motion for discussing the policy of the Government and censuring them."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" This covers certain other things also. It is a question of repression of the people by the Government, taking away the fundamental rights of the ordinary people of this country who want to make some sort of protest against the policy of the Government and who want to exercise their right of protest against such policy. This is thwarted by the action of the Government. This is a question which touches the interest of the public at large, the right to protest. The Government are trying to completely scotch the very right. This is what is at stake. Therefore, I feel that this question must be discussed and it must be allowed."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Now I want to give my ruling straight-way . . ."

* SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" I have also given notice of a motion on the same lines."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Yes, the hon. Member has also given notice of a similar motion. The motion is—

' That the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely :—

" the gravity of the situation arising out of the arrest and detention of Sri C. N. Annadurai and other leaders of the Dravidian Progressive Federation "'

" I will give rulings on all of them."

* SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, it cannot be denied that the arrest of Mr. Annadurai, the leader and four others of the Dravidian Progressive Federation is of recent occurrence and . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" But how does that come under the rules . . . ?"

* SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" It cannot also be denied that it is a matter of public importance. Here are leaders who have got a very large following of the masses. They have been shaping the views of the masses, and they are revered by them. This everybody knows. It cannot be said that it is the policy of the Government to go on arresting people *en masse* and then keep them under detention. If there is a proper Government, it will not permit the arrest of persons without proper warrants."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member is discussing the merits of the case. Let him convince me how this comes under the rules."

* SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" I am only submitting it to the Speaker how this motion comes under the rules, how this

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motion satisfies all the requirements of the rule, namely, that it must be of recent occurrence, it must be of public importance and must not come under the day-to-day administration of the Government."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Is it the contention of the hon. Member that when anybody is arrested a motion should be brought here for the adjournment of the House? Is that the hon. Member's conception of the rule?"

* SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY:—"My conception of the rule is this. It must be urgent, it must be of public importance and it must not be a matter which comes under the day-to-day administration of the Government. I am satisfied that the motion satisfies all these requirements. I, therefore, submit that the arrest of the leader and fifty others of the Dravidian Progressive Federation is not a matter which the Government are entitled to deal with as a matter of course. The entire South is fomenting and fermenting because these leaders have been arrested."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have heard the hon. Member's arguments. Let me give my ruling."

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER:—"I have also given notice of a similar motion."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I received all these motions as I was about to leave my Chamber. I have not gone through them."

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER:—"I may be given only a minute to speak on the motion given notice of by me, Sir. Regarding this motion I want to submit to the House only one point. The arrest of the leader, Sri Annadurai, is a definite matter of public importance to be discussed here. It is of public importance because his arrest was in connexion with the demonstration procession proposed to be taken out by him along with his followers to show their protest against the new policy of the Government, the introduction of the new scheme of elementary education and staging of a demonstration before the Hon. the Chief Minister's house. Therefore it is very important. It is also urgent for this reason. The arrests were made only yesterday evening at 7 p.m. There was no time for the Members of the Assembly to bring the matter earlier before the House. The Assembly met only at 11 o'clock to-day and the arrests were made yesterday evening. Therefore, now only is the proper time to move the matter before the House. Therefore I submit that this motion refers to a definite matter of public importance and it is urgent also. I therefore request that it may be allowed."

SRI A. GOVINDASAMI NAYAGAR:—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, நேற்றைய தினம் தி.மு.க. செயலாளர் அறிஞர் அண்ணாதுரை அவர்களையும், அவர்களுடைய தோழர்களையும் சிறைபடுத்தி சமயத்தில் நான் பக்கத்திலே இருந்தேன். போலீஸ் கமிஷனர் அவர்களும், உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களும் எவ்வித சம்மனும் சர்வ் பண்ணாமலேயே திடீரென்று, 'அரெஸ்ட் செய்திருக்கிறோம்; புறப்படுங்கள்', என்று சொன்னார்கள்."

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இந்த நாட்டிலே மக்கள் தங்களுடைய கருத்துக்களை எடுத்துரைக்க வழியில்லை. அரசாங்கம் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிற ஆரம்பக் கல்வி திட்டத்தால் 'குலத் தொழில் கல்வித் திட்டத்தால் பல கெடுதல்கள் ஏற்படப் போகின்றது, ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டது, இது வர்ணாசிரம தர்மத்தை ஆதரிப்பதாக இருக்கின்றது' என்பதை எடுத்துக் கூறுவதற்கு முதல் மந்திரியார் வீட்டுக்கு அருகிலே கூட்டமாகப் போய், சாத்வீகமாகத் தங்களுடைய குறைகளைச் சொல்வதற்குள்ளாகவே, இவ்விதமாக அரெஸ்ட் செய்யப்பட்டதைக் கண்டு ஆச்சரியப்படுகின்றேன், வருந்துகின்றேன். முன் கூட்டியே அவர்களைச் சிறைப்படுத்தியதானது இந்த அரசாங்கத்தினுடைய கோழைத்தனமான போக்கைத்தான் காட்டுகின்றது."

MR. SPEAKER:—"இது எப்படி 'adjournment motion' ல் வரும் என்று சொல்லுங்கள்."

SRI A. GOVINDASAMI NAYAGAR:—"இன்றைய தினம் இது ரொம்பவும் 'Public importance' ஆக இருக்கிறது. அறிஞர் அண்ணாத்தாரையை சிறைப்படுத்தியிருக்கின்ற ஒரு செய்தியைக் கேட்டதும் தமிழ் நாட்டில் எத்தகைய குழப்பமும் கிளர்ச்சியும் ஏற்படும் என்பதை நான் தினம், நாளை மறு தினம் பொறுத்துப் பாருங்கள். அறிஞர் அண்ணாத்தாரையை இன்றே விடுதலை செய்யாவிட்டால் நாளை அரசாங்கத்திற்கே ஆபத்து ஏற்படும் என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன். அது மட்டுமல்ல. இன்றைக்குத் தோழியர் சத்தியவாணி முத்து என்கிற ஒன்பது மாத கர்ப்பினியாகிய அம்மையானையும் சிறைப்படுத்தியிருக்கின்றார்கள் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் என்பதைக் கேட்க வருத்தப்படுகின்றேன், வேதனைப்படுகிறேன். இது சமுதாயத்திற்கே இழுக்காகும். ஆகவே இது அவசரத் தீர்மானமாகும்."

(Some persons in the visitors' gallery clapped their hands.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"I want the visitors' gallery should be cleared."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"I would like to make a submission. The people there may not know the procedure in the Assembly. I think it is very necessary that the Chair exercises a certain amount of discretion and should not ask those people to go away."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Will the hon. Member take the responsibility that they will not clap again?"

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"They may be told that they should not clap hands."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Out of respect for the Leader of the Opposition, I will allow the visitors to remain."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have raised the question whether this House can discuss the arrest of a number of people which take place normally. Nobody can say that this House can discuss the arrests of the hundreds of people that are taking place in the normal course of things. It may be seen that nobody brings in adjournment motions on the arrests of hundreds and thousands of people that are made day in and day out in this country. Members of the House, at least on this side of the House, are aware that adjournment motions can be moved only on particular occasions. Here it is not an ordinary arrest. This is

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an arrest of a public man for a public cause and this is a particular case. Of course, we are not interested in securing his release. That is a question which can be taken up in the court. What we are concerned with is that it will have repercussions on the general public and since it is connected with public affairs, it is going to create and provoke further bitterness of the people and as a result affect the maintenance of peaceful atmosphere in this State. It is to carry on a peaceful agitation against the policy of the Government that this question was raised and this is a matter of definite public importance and urgency. That is why I request the Speaker to use his discretion in favour of the adjournment motion and allow a full-dress discussion on the whole question."

MR. SPEAKER:—"This comes under 'day-to-day administration'. The gentleman who has been arrested has a remedy; he can go to the court. It cannot become the subject matter of an adjournment motion in this House. I rule it out of order."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"I wish to make a submission. As a matter of fact the adjournment motion to discuss the new educational policy of the Government was handed over to you before 10-30 a.m."

MR. SPEAKER:—"But we had a meeting of the leaders of parties. I had no time to go through the motion. Some more hon. Members have also given notice of similar motions. I had no time to go through them. I shall take them up tomorrow."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"I request the Speaker just to give us an opportunity to say a few words on the question before he comes to a final decision on that."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have not taken up the question. We must follow certain rules in all these matters. I have great regard for the Leader of the Opposition. There is nothing before the House now for him to speak."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"My submission to the Chair is that we have been deprived of an opportunity to discuss the question to-day itself. It is a very urgent matter. Apart from that, we feel very strongly on this question."

SRI A. GOVINDASAMI NAYAGAR:—"தலைவர் அவர்களே, ஆரம்பக் கல்வி விஷயத்தில் முதல் மந்திரி கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் திருத்தமானது மக்களுக்கு கேடு விளைவிக்கக்கூடிய வகையில் இருப்பதை அறிவுறுத்தவே அறிஞர் அண்ணா மறியல் செய்வதாக இருந்தார். மறியல் செய்வதற்குமுன் அவரைக் கைது செய்தது வருந்தத்தக்க விஷயம். அதைப்பற்றி உடனே விசாரிக்கவேண்டும்."

MR. SPEAKER:—"அது உங்கள் இஷ்டமா? அந்த விஷயத்தைப் பற்றியே இப்பொழுது விவாதத்திற்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளாதபோது அதைப் பற்றிப் பேசுவதில் என்ன பிரயோசனம். நாளைக்கு நீங்கள் பேசுங்கள். இது விஷயத்தை நாளைக்கு நான் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

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SRI K. SUBBA REDDI :—“అధ్యక్షా, నేను నిన్న ఒక చాలా ముఖ్యమైనటువంటి amendment పంపించాను. అది చాలా ముఖ్యమైనటువంటిది. ఎందుకంటే . . .”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I had no time to go through it . . .”

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI :—“అధ్యక్షా, ఇది అత్యవసరమైనటువంటిది. ఈ రోజున అక్కడ వందలాది వ్యవసాయదారులు . . .”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Order, order. I had no time to go through these motions this morning. I shall take up the adjournment motions tomorrow. I have called the Leader of the Opposition to speak.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Just a point of information, Sir, lest my conduct and the conduct of others should be misconstrued. We mean no disrespect to the Speaker's ruling; we feel strongly on this question and we propose to record our protest against the entire policy of the Government and their failure to consult this House. Since the Government have acted unilaterally without consulting this House, at the very first opportunity we want to register our protest and the protest of the people of this country whom we represent by walking out of the House.”

(Then Sri P. Ramamurthi followed by some hon. Members walked out of the House.) 12-20 p.m.

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—“ Sir, on behalf of the Toilers' Party I wish to voice forth our protest against the arrest by the Government of big leaders like Mr. Annadurai by walking out of the House for a few minutes.”

Then, all T.N.T. Members led by Sri V. R. Nagarajan walked out of the House.

IV.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE ANDHRA STATE BILL, 1953.

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission I beg to move—

‘ This House recommends that the Andhra State Bill, 1953, be introduced in Parliament. ’”

* **SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—**“ On a point of order, Sir. The Andhra State Bill is an important one and no Telugu copies of the Bill have been supplied to Members who do not know English. Same is the difficulty in the case of Members who know only Tamil, Kanarese or Malayalam. Of course, many Members have not yet received even the English copies. I therefore request the Hon. Speaker to take note of this and arrange to supply us copies of the Andhra State Bill in the languages also. Then only will it be possible for us to discuss the Bill.”

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MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member could have informed me about this in my Chamber itself yesterday. Now, the Hon. the Chief Minister will speak."

THE HON. C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, may I say something about the point of order raised by Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Yes."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I am sorry my friend forgets the main object which he has in his mind and he does not seem to realize that the very object he has in his mind will be frustrated or at any rate greatly delayed if he presses the point he is now making. I think all of us are agreed that we should hasten this proposal finding its completion before a certain period of time and if we begin now to operate mere routine translation of the Bill into several languages—because it is not only Telugu but many Members may also claim the same thing for other languages—the whole thing will get delayed. I hope he will withdraw his opposition to this particular matter. It is no doubt true that everything should be done in proper form. But sometimes we have to act quickly and expeditiously. That is the only thing I wish to say about it, Sir, and I do not think he represents any very large body of opinion in raising this particular objection because most Members, I believe and I presume rightly, are in a hurry about it and are not prepared to wait for translations and correct translations to be arranged before we discuss the Bill. Now, I will go to the next point."

(At this stage, the hon. Member Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah was seen standing.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" Let not the hon. Member disturb the Hon. the Chief Minister. Whatever he wants to say, let him come to my Chamber and say it and I will convey it to the Hon. the Chief Minister."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, the Hon. the Chief Minister said that if the point on the question of translation was over he would proceed to the next and it was only on that question that Mr. Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah probably wanted to raise another point."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I told the hon. Member that I would give full consideration to his request. Now, the Hon. the Chief Minister will continue."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I have moved that—

'This House recommends that the Andhra State Bill, 1953, be introduced in Parliament.'

Hon. Members are aware of all that has happened. Hon. Members are aware also of the most recent part of the history of this movement and we are all agreed that a Bill should be introduced in

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Parliament so as to hasten the realisation of the wishes of the people of Andhra in this respect and I may at once say that I fully appreciate, and I know that beyond doubt, that the public feeling in Andhra will look upon the day when this Bill is passed in Parliament as an Independence Day, equal in importance, so far as they are concerned, to August 15th, 1947. I am sure, therefore that all sections of the House will co-operate to hasten this process and to get the Bill introduced and passed as soon as possible. The Government of India have given a time-table as you are aware, Sir, and we are told that it is the intention of the Government of India to introduce this Bill in Parliament if possible in the first week of August and they would like to have the opinion of the Legislature of Madras before the third week of July. So the time-table has been arranged that we should discuss it now and close our discussion on the clauses also and then the other House will take it up on the 20th and the matter will be completed and I hope it will be ready in time to place our opinions in the hands of the Government of India in the third week of this month so that the Bill could be revised and be ready to be introduced in Parliament in the first week of August.

“ On the motion itself, the matter is decided by you, Sir, in the circular you have issued to Members, that it should be divided into two parts—firstly that this House must first give its opinion as regards the proposal to introduce the Bill in Parliament and secondly that the various provisions of the Bill should be discussed for moving amendments. The present motion covers the first part whether this House is clearly of the opinion and recommends that the Bill be introduced in Parliament. It is needless therefore for me to dwell at any length on this motion. We will have to dwell at great length on the various clauses of the Bill. But, as regards the motion that is now before the House, viz., whether the Bill should be introduced and whether we should recommend it to be done, there can be no difference of opinion now and I therefore think that the less time we spend on this motion, the more time we conserve for the discussion of various clauses of the Bill which are important. It is hardly necessary for us merely for the sake of reviewing the past history that we should spend much time in a general discussion over a motion that we recommend that the Bill be introduced in Parliament. Many things can be said which are no doubt relevant to the subject. Many things can be said which are no doubt important. But the question is whether we should say them in this connection on this motion. The other thing is whether we should go back to the history of the matter and indulge in allegations and defences and answers and counter-allegations and the like. I submit that the time is ripe for hurrying up of the introduction of the Bill, that the time is ripe for reviving goodwill and neighbourliness and that the time is ripe for all of us to make the new State start a successful beginning. I recommend therefore that this House wholeheartedly, without a dissent, accept the motion that this House recommends that the Andhra State Bill, 1953, be introduced in Parliament.”

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12-30
p.m.

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

' This House recommends that the Andhra State Bill, 1953, be introduced in Parliament.' "

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Mr. Speaker, we are glad that after a long struggle and so much sacrifice by martyrs like Potti Sriramulu and others, we are now having before us a Bill for the setting up of the Andhra State to be introduced in Parliament, and which is to be recommended by the Madras Legislature for being accepted by Parliament. Every Andhra not only every Andhra but every Indian who stood for national struggle and national liberation as well as for our cultural advancement will be proud to support the introduction of the Andhra Bill in Parliament.

" The Andhras are a glorious nation. Their history dates back to more than two thousand years. They have got the highest tradition and culture. Their fame had spread all over the world from Cambodia to Egypt and other countries. Previously the Andhras stood as a nation. After the Kakatiya dynasty they were divided into tiny fragments. The Mogul Empire annexed some Andhra territory, Mysore State something, Hyderabad something and Madras State some portion. Orissa also had its share. Now that their long cherished goal is about to be achieved, the Andhras all over India feel that they should be united, united not merely culturally and economically but politically also. They want political integration. Political integration will bring them all into one unit and pave the way for their cultural and economic development.

" Let me not omit to mention, lest I should be failing in my duty, the glorious sacrifices which some of our Andhra veterans like Konda Venkatapiah and Unnava Lakshminarayana have made since 1911 for the formation of the Andhra State, out of the Madras Province. With that end they worked all along. They entered the national movement for the liberation of Mother India. They stood as one with the Tamilian brethren. At that time their aim was to overthrow the foreign domination. It was a life and death struggle for them to overthrow the imperialist power. During that national struggle the Andhras realised that it was of fundamental importance that they should be brought into a homogeneous unit. They also came to the conclusion that this could be best achieved by the formation of an Andhra State alone and not by anything else. In 1920 with this object in view they joined the Congress fold and worked with them for the achievement of Swaraj. Numerous obstacles were there for them to surmount. Their struggle against British Imperialism was not an easy one. It was bitter in every sense of the term. Let us not recount and let us forget all those sad experiences now at this joyous moment when the heart of every Andhra, be he in Madras, Delhi, or anywhere in India would be jubilant. Let us not apportion blame for

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all our previous sad experiences. Be he a Tamilian, Kannadiga or Malayalee—everyone would, I am sure, feel happy on our getting our long-cherished Andhra State.

“ The only point I wish my Tamilian friends to understand is, now that we are about to part, let us part without quarrels. Let us part as brothers without bitterness. We are on the threshold of our new era. Let our Tamilian brethren who cry for Tamil nad, our Kannadiga neighbours who cry for Karnatak State and our Malayalee friends who demand Aikya Kerala bear in mind what Pandit Nehru had told us. He had told that after watching the progress and stability of the Andhra State, say, for a year or so, the Centre would think of the formation of other contiguous linguistic States. In the same spirit I want our Tamilian and Kannadiga friends to part with us, and I appeal to them to bear in mind that when we part with them, we part not with a view to live in isolation but we part in the hope of re-accelerating and developing our long association. No doubt we have so many feelings, bitter feelings, and, may I say strong emotions also over some issues. But that should not hinder our progress. Let us solve it amicably between ourselves. When a Minister quarrels with another Minister inside the Cabinet or when a Member exchanges harsh words with another in the Composite Assembly, let us not take them to heart. After all our interests are alike. Let us take things in that light. As the Hon. Chief Minister said let us not try to throw allegations and receive counter-allegations against one another while speaking on the simple motion that this House recommends that the Andhra State Bill, 1953 be introduced in Parliament. There are so many important clauses in the Bill which we shall discuss threadbare later on.

“ Our pursuit is a long one. We are not overenthusiastic at this springing up of the new State. Our cherished goal is the formation of Visala Andhra composed of the Telugu speaking areas of Hyderabad, Orissa, Mysore and other contiguous States. That is what every true Andhra aspires for. Let me not be mistaken as if I do not welcome the formation of the present Andhra State out of the composite Madras State. I have only mentioned the innate desire of the three and odd crores of Andhras. In 1935 some of our Andhra brethren were sent to Orissa. A large proportion of our kinsmen still live under the reign of Nizam and other feudal set-up. Some are still to be found in Mysore State. They are all there ready to join us to constitute the Visala Andhra State. That is the desire in the heart of every true Andhra. I long to see that eventful day.

“ When I stood here and spoke in English after addressing you, Mr. Speaker as “ Adhyaksha ” some of my friends once said. ‘ go back to your State with your language.’ I told those friends that if they were bothered with these multifarious languages in the Assembly let them send a wire immediately to Pandit Nehru

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for the setting up of a linguistic State for Andhras. There would not then be any more Telugu pestering. The setting up of linguistic States is the only solution for this multi-lingual controversy.

“ Before I close let me again refer, Mr. Speaker, to the glorious sacrifice of Potti Sriramulu who died a truly martyr's death. At this momentous hour when we are having before us the Bill embodying the provisions for the setting up of that Andhra State which was so dear to Potti Sriramulu's heart, let me pay homage to his memory. There were fifteen other martyrs who sacrificed their lives for the formation of the Andhra State. They were all scattered from Nellore to Vizag. Let me pay my homage to their memory also.

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“ Otherwise we shall be forgetting history. At the same time, I want to impress upon the Andhras, Andhra legislators and the Andhra common people, that the Province is not coming at our sweet will ; let us remember that it is coming to us after a considerable amount of suffering and sacrifice on the part of so many people ; let us remember that it is not coming to enable us to achieve our own ends ; let us not feel that it has come and that we can achieve our personal ends or our party ends or political ends of this or that party. On the other hand, let us remember that we must stand as one united people and we have plighted ourselves that we, Andhras, are going to serve the interests of the down-trodden Andhras, whether he is in the Agency area or whether he lives in Rayalaseema, in Salem or Nellore or Vizakhapatnam. With this appeal to the people of the Andhra, I support the motion that this Bill be recommended to Parliament for their consideration and I thank you, Sir, Mr. Speaker and all.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Does any hon. Member wish to speak on the motion? (After a pause.) As no hon. Member has risen from his seat shall I call upon the Hon. the Chief Minister to reply? ”

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ If that is so, I shall speak, Sir. It was said, Sir, that there would be a three-day discussion and so, I thought I could postpone my speech to the last day.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ But nobody comes forward to speak and so the alternative would be to ask the Hon. Minister to reply.”

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ I shall just wait for some thirty second and if nobody rises, I shall begin, Sir.”

(SRI C. V. K. RAO rose in his seat.)

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Does Mr. Rao want to speak? ”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ What is the subject, Sir? ” (Laughter.)

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI :—“ Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. May I bring to your notice, Sir, that many of the Members have not received copies of the Bill under consideration and the Government are not able to supply copies to Members? ”

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MR. SPEAKER :—" I shall go into that matter. But I wish to tell the hon. Member that the copies of the Bill were sent to the home addresses of Members five days ago; it would have gone to their place of usual residence and by the time it reached their place, presumably, they would have left their place."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" I wish to make a submission regarding the submission of amendments."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I would advise the hon. Member that this is not the time to refer to it."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that the Andhras will deem the day on which the Bill is passed in Parliament as their Independence Day and what the Hon. the Chief Minister said is perfectly right. I do not however propose to analyse at this stage why they should feel that it would be their Independence Day. I am glad that the Chief Minister has not taken much time over controversial matters and he has simply moved that the Bill regarding the formation of the Andhra State be recommended for consideration by the Parliament and it may be taken up by them. Really as my hon. Friend Sri Gopalakrishnaiah has said we owe it greatly to Sri Potti Sriramulu and the other fifteen or sixteen martyrs who were shot dead during the two or three days following his death. As you, Sir, are aware the demand for the formation of the Andhra State is a very longstanding one. So far as this Legislature is concerned, it came up before it even as early as 1913 and 1914. Even since then, resolutions were moved and questions were asked year after year but several reasons contributed to negative or delay the formation. When the non-co-operation movement was started and the Congress was reorganized on a linguistic basis and when the reorganization of the country on a linguistic basis gave a fillip to the national movement and when we found that the leaders, and the people could then go together better it was thought and the Congress also shared the view, that the re-distribution of the country on a linguistic basis would help not merely the deliverance of the country from the hands of the Britisher but also help to consolidate the rising surge of nationalism within the country and make independence worthwhile to all those that are born in the country. That was the reason why the Congress started it in 1920 but unfortunately the views of the leaders of the Congress got slightly changed after they came into office after the departure of the British. New ideas developed with the new leadership and they thought that the re-distribution of the country on the basis of language was bad. When people at the top say that a thing is bad, naturally there will be some people who follow them although their own ideas might not square with them and the ideas of the leaders might not be quite correct. It will, therefore, be all in the reverse gear and proofs could be advanced and incidents would be shown to show that the re-distribution of the country is not good. But owing to the persistent agitation of not merely the Andhras, but also the Maharashtrians,

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and the Kannadigas, the movement for the distribution of the provinces on a language basis gathered great volume and strength and produced great reactions in the country which ultimately led to the martyrdom of Sri Potti Sriramulu and fifteen or sixteen others who were shot dead closely afterwards. The re-distribution of the country on a linguistic basis started with their martyrdom. We, not merely the Andhras, but the whole country is proud of a man who was able to die voluntarily for the sake of his convictions. It was the Prime Minister of India who said that the States are really powerful but when people are ready to die for the sake of their convictions, even the States become powerless. Though he was not disposed towards linguistic re-distribution he had to agree to the formation of the Andhra State. Doubts had been entertained at high level about the efficacy of the re-distribution of the country on a linguistic basis. We assure you and the top-ranking leaders in charge of the affairs of the country that the re-distribution of the country will add to the strength of the country rather than reduce it. We know it is only by means of a common language that we will be able to reach the heart of the people and it is only through that language that the ordinary people can reach those who are in charge of the affairs of the State. Language strengthens the bonds between the people and the persons in charge of the affairs of the country and makes for better understanding and that is what we have always insisted upon. The Andhra State will certainly add strength not merely to the Andhras, not merely to the portions which now form part of the Andhra State but to the whole State of Madras and to the entire country. It is true that this Bill is very inadequate and there are several features which are all adverse to the interests of the Andhras so much so, there are some who say: "Why have an Andhra State with such bad provisions; why have a province under such conditions?" But I still say that in spite of the defects and the injustice that it contains so far as the Andhras are concerned, we want the State and we want the State to be formed at once that is why we welcome the introduction of this Bill in Parliament, not that we are satisfied with the provisions of the Bill; it may be that we will have to suffer on account of this injustice for some time more. We have suffered for more than forty years and when we gain the State it does not matter if we suffer for some four or more years on account of the provisions of this Bill. But we do not like that the measure should be postponed any longer and that is the reason we rise to support the introduction of this Bill in parliament.

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"Sir, as my hon. Friend, Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah, stressed on this occasion the history of this movement and also the ambitions of the Andhras to have not merely an Andhra State composed of the few territories which now form part of this State but also of the outlying territories. We are anxious to have a strong and full-fledged Visal-Andhra State with the outlying areas which are now parts of Orissa, parts of Hyderabad, parts of the Central Provinces and parts of Mysore on this side. We want

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the matter to be settled as soon as possible and in the best way possible notwithstanding any small differences and any readjustments that may be necessary on the outlying borders.

“ Our ambition is to have an Andhra State; but, let me assure my Friends here that although on several occasions we, Andhras, have felt that we were not treated in the way in which we ought to have been treated, still at the time of parting and on an occasion like this, I do not like to go into all those things and rouse feelings in the matter. All that has got to be said has already been said in the Press and on the platforms. If this Bill had only been the beginning, I would be justified in referring to them but the Bill is only the final conclusion of all that had happened during the last so many years and particularly after December last year, and I do not like to go into all these matters. But, I would certainly say that, whatever the other feelings we might have had, when we part, we part as friends and that we cherish the friendship of those who are our own countrymen whether they may be in the North or whether they may be in the immediate South. Notwithstanding the differences we had with them in a combined administration, still we wish them well, we want their goodwill; than they won our goodwill. After all, we cannot forget that we are children of the same soil worshipping the same Mother and having the same ideal of building up a nation which shall be our pride and which will be worthy of the traditions which this ancient country has built during the glorious periods in the history of the world. Therefore, if we want the Andhra State it is not merely to set right a few irrigation projects or to set right a few injustices and a few of the deficiencies in the Services but it is only to rebuild the nation. Visala Andhra, you will realise, Mr. Speaker, will be the backbone of this country. With its great rivers and its vast resources which are over the surface of the earth as well as those which are below the earth's surface, the new Andhra State—also the Visala Andhra if formed soon—will be a source of great strength and will really be the backbone of the greatness and the future of this country.

“ We hope that the aspersions against the Andhras that they are not very intelligent and are not very industrious will all be things of the past. (Interruption.) I do not say that these aspersions have been cast here now. They have been there during the last 40 years that the Andhras are not suited for this or that and also that they are not up to the mark, though of course, being up to the mark is a matter which depends upon the chances, the occasions and the opportunities that are afforded. But, I do not want to go into these controversial things. I touched upon that aspect only to point out that once the new State is formed all virtues which are said to exist in a great people and are required of a great nation will be amply found in the Andhras. Such qualities will be cultivated not only to the advantage of the Andhras but to the advantage of everyone that is living in this vast country. Andhra will be an asset of supreme value to the whole nation. We welcome the introduction of this Bill and I therefore, Sir, heartily support the motion that the Bill be introduced in Parliament.”

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SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the motion recommending the introduction of the Andhra State Bill in Parliament. The formation of the Andhra State has been the cherished dream of the Andhra people. This movement had not been begun, as is generally supposed, by the few townsmen who wanted some jobs for themselves as against the Tamilians who, it was said, were monopolising all the jobs. We will have to take it that in the formation of the new Andhra State we are going to have a new State of a type which we did not find in the combined Madras State. The Madras State is partly industrial and partly agricultural but in the case of the Andhra State we are having perhaps, for the first time, very, very peculiar problems, where feudal landlordism and the great oppressive landlordism of the countryside would like to keep the people in bondage. It is to fight against these that the agitation for the Andhra State was started. It will be remembered that the Estates Land Act was first enacted in 1908 and it was generally about 1908 that the Andhra Mahasabha was first started to demand and to agitate for the formation of the Andhra State. With regard to this Estates Land Act of 1908, we can generally take it that it must have been the result of long agitation by the ryots of the Andhra estates. The Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Protection Act which we recently passed is the result of the great struggle of the Tanjore tenants against the oppression of the mirasidars. So also, we will have to take it that though the Act was passed about 1908, there had been a number of struggles waged by the peasantry of Andhra against feudal oppression and against the oppression of landlordism and, it is surely no accident that about 1908 we had the agitation for the Andhra State. It is therefore in the rising of the struggling peasant for his land, for his liberty and for liberation from the slavery and serfdom of landlordism that we find the first beginnings of the struggle for the Andhra State.

“ If we look at this from this aspect it will be found that to-morrow we will have to begin the new Andhra State with very peculiar problems, problems which are anti-zamindari, anti-inamindari and anti-feudal in character. If we only think on these lines, it will be clear that for the regeneration of Andhra and for the solution of the many problems that confront Andhra, a good amount of industrialisation is necessary. It is in this connection, Sir, that we in fact, demand of the Tamil State that they should help us with their technical personnel and with their advice because, as it is, the Tamil State is more advanced industrially than the Andhra State. In Tamilnad you have more towns, there is more of urbanisation and it is, in fact, the native place of some of the great stalwart statesmen like the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Sri T. R. Venkatarama Sastriar and many others of that type. Now, we really start with very little of such traditions because our economic set-up has been merely feudal. In fact, it has been largely rural and we will have to follow the traditions not merely of the public life that we had when Andhra and Tamilnad were together but also the traditions that had been built up inside this Assembly. We will have to carry

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these great and liberal traditions into our Andhra State and it is only then that we could build up a good Andhra State.

(At this stage the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

“ It is only when the Andhra State is more industrially and commercially developed that we can have a real Andhra State. You know, Sir, that one of the greatest impediments that stands in the way of a democratic Andhra State is the continued survival of feudalism, the survival of zamindari, inamdari and other forms of land tenure which are our heritage and which still cling to us in spite of the fact that there had been a number of enactments passed by the last Ministry and a few by the present Ministry with regard to land tenure. The previous Governments as well as the present Government have not gone into the root of the problem. They have not distributed lands to the tillers of the soil. They have not guaranteed to the tillers residing in the villages either the right to live or for the matter of that the right to reside in those villages. In fact they have not given them the guarantee to stir from their own houses and walk a furlong or so with safety. I hope, Sir, that in the formation of the new Andhra State, we will carry the great traditions of the fight against landlordism to the farthest extent possible and build a great democratic State. One of the greatest impediments for the building up of a great democratic State in Andhra areas till now is the absence of separate Legislature to voice forth the aspirations of the people. It is through the Legislature that the people will be able to get their wishes fulfilled and put into practice their cherished desires. Sir, we have a great responsibility and we have great tasks to perform, and in performing those tasks we hope our brothers in Tamilnad, in Malabar and South Kanara districts, will support us. We will not part with them, as it were in the spirit that they are our enemies. In fact wherever there are oppressed people their interests are all the same whether they be in Andhra or Tamilnad or Kerala. We want the help of all of them in the fight that we have to put forth inside the Andhra Assembly and outside it for fulfilling the democratic aspirations of the common man. We hope, we will have a large amount of co-operation in this matter. We have been here for the past one year and three months in this House and we have contributed our mite for the successful working of this Legislature. We hope we will have the co-operation of this Legislature which is going to be the Legislature of the residuary Madras State in the formation of the new Andhra State. A number of problems are likely to arise about the division of assets and liabilities, about electricity projects, and about so many other matters connected with the formation of the new State. Sir, in so far as you support the legitimate aspirations of Andhras in every one of these things, you are really supporting the legitimate aspirations of Tamilnad, of Malabar and South Kanara districts. In fact the legitimate and democratic aspirations of the common man everywhere are the same and it is in that light that I would appeal to you, Sir, to use your influence, to use your power to see

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that there is no cause for friction between the residuary State and the Andhra State and so far as the new Andhra State is concerned you should go to the farthest extent to see that it will be economically sound and that it will have a good career and future. With these words, I would respectfully commend the Bill for acceptance by the House with such amendments that are necessary. I hope that the several amendments with reference to the different clauses in the Bill that will be moved will be passed by the House."

* SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on this happy occasion when the long-cherished dream of the Andhras is going to be realised in flesh and blood, it behoves us to send our greetings and good wishes to our Comrades in Andhra. The Andhra State has not been a gift horse. The Andhras have worked for it. They had paid for it and sacrificed for it, perhaps too patiently. Sometimes it is good that we suffer for achieving such a thing lest we forget of its value when it is within our reach. However, Sir, this hour of joy brings with it its own sombre reflections because the creation of a new State is not an objective in itself. It is but a means to an end, namely, the wellbeing and prosperity of the people of the State. Therefore when the Andhras get their new State they are just on their trial. They are put at one end of a long and tedious path which they have to cover before they reach their goal. There may be hurdles before them. It is not for a person like me to advise the people of Andhra. They are fortunate enough to be led by veterans. However, if they carry on without regard to personal ambition and political prejudices but with the sole idea of serving their State and the people, I am sure that in no time they will cross all the hurdles and reach heights higher than those reached by Tensing. Therefore, in this memorable hour, I share in their joy as well as in their spirit of devotion. When we consider a Bill of this nature, it is but natural that we think of the idea behind this Bill. No doubt the idea of linguistic provinces has long been before us. It has become part and parcel of our blood and it is good that the aspirations of the people in that direction are implemented. However, while recognizing the influence of language on our cultural development and social environment, we will be taking too great a risk if we make language the sole criterion for re-distribution of States irrespective of their economic condition and administrative convenience. Linguistic fanaticism as any other fanaticism is bad enough. Now there is much talk as to the fate of the residuary State and more especially my district of Malabar and adjoining Malayalam speaking areas. Some who are least competent to express an opinion on this subject speak loudest. Sir, our fate is to be driven from pillar to post in between the Travancore-Cochin State and the residuary State of Madras. We wish to tell the whole world that we do not in the least intend to be uninvited guests and be a burden to anybody.

1-10 " Changed circumstances may require adjustments. The Tamil
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Travancore-Cochin State people are more enlightened. While we realize that ambition is the root of progress, we also believe that contentment is the mother of happiness. Therefore, under the changed circumstances, we will be amenable to adjustments subject to one condition that it does not affect our question of honour. In this connection, I will conclude with a Sloka from Magha—

Padahatham Yaduththaya.

Maurdhanam Adhirohathi.

Swasthavevapamanepi.

Dehina Thatwaram raja.

The purport of it is that a human being who keeps quiet, though insulted, is more despicable than the dust which when trampled upon by foot rises up and sits on the head of the enemy. I wish the Andhra people and the Andhra State all goodwill and prosperity."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“ கனம் உதவிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த ஆந்திர மசோதாவானது சரித்திர பூர்வமான முக்கியத்துவம் வாய்ந்த மசோதாக்களில் ஒன்றாகும். இதை நமது மதிப்பிற்குரிய முதல் மந்திரி கனம் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் அவர்கள் பிரேரித்திருக்கிறார்கள். ‘நாடு துண்டாடப்படுவது மிக மிகத் தவறானது, தேசத்திற்கே கெடுதியை விளைவிக்கக்கூடியது,’ என்று கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் பல முறை வற்புறுத்தி வந்திருந்தும் கூட இன்றைய தினம் அவரே இந்த ஆந்திர மாகாணப் பிரிவினை மசோதாவைப் பிரேரிக்க வேண்டிய நிலைமை வந்திருக்கிறது. இதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன? ‘நாடு பிரிக்கப்படுவது தேசத்திற்கு உகந்தது அல்ல. பிரிய இருக்கின்ற ஆந்திர மாகாணத்திற்கும் உகந்தது அல்ல’ என்று அவர் எவ்வளவோ நயமாக உண்மையை எடுத்துச் சொல்லியும் கூட ஆந்திர நண்பர்கள் விடாப்பிடியாக, பலவந்தமாக ஆந்திர மாகாணத்தைக் கோரி வந்ததினால்தான், ‘வெள்ளம் தலைக்கு மேல் போய்விட்டது. ஒரு சான் போனால் என்ன? ஒரு முழம் போனால் என்ன’, என் கருத்தோடுதான் அவரே இன்றைய தினம் இந்த மசோதாவைப் பிரேரித்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்றுதான் நான் நினைக்கிறேன்.

“நானும் கடந்த ஐந்தாறு ஆண்டுகளாக சட்டசபையில் அங்கத்தினராக இருக்கிறேன். எனது ஆந்திரச் சகோதரர்களும் அங்கத்தினர்களாக இருந்து வருகிறார்கள். ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் வருஷ செலவுக் கணக்கை எடுத்துப் பார்த்தால் தமிழ் ஜில்லாக்களைவிட ஆந்திர ஜில்லாக்களுக்கு மிகவும் அதிகமான தொகையே செலவழிக்கப்பட்டு வந்திருக்கிறது. குறிப்பாக இரண்டு கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு மேல் செலவழிக்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றது. ஆனால் தமிழ் ஜில்லாக்களை விட ஆந்திர ஜில்லாக்களின் வருமானம் மிகவும் குறைவாகும். வருஷா வருஷம் தமிழ் ஜில்லாக்களை விட மிகக் குறைவான வருமானத்தையுடைய ஆந்திர ஜனங்கள், தமிழ் ஜில்லாக்களில் செலவழியும் பணத்தையிட இன்னும் இரண்டு கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு மேல் அதிகமாக வருமானம் அடைந்து வந்தும் கூட, ‘சென்னை ராஜ்யத்திலிருந்து ஆந்திர மாகாணம் பிரிந்து போகவேண்டும், பிரிந்து போகவேண்டுமென்றுகிளர்ச்சி செய்து கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள் என்றால் அதற்கு அடிப்படையான காரணம் என்னவென்பதைத் தான் நாம் பார்க்கவேண்டும். அவர்கள் பிரிந்து போவதினால் நமக்கு எவ்விதத்திலும் நஷ்டமில்லை. தமிழ் நாட்டிற்கோ, அல்லது ஆந்திர ஜில்லாக்கள் அற்ற பாக்கியுள்ள Residuary State எந்த விதமான நஷ்டமும் கிடையாது. அவர்கள் பிரிந்து போகவேண்டுமென்று சொல்வதற்கு அடிப்படையான காரணம் ஒரு சிலரின் பதவிப் பித்து தான் என்று சொல்லிவிடலாம். எனக்கு உண்மையிலேயே அன்றும் சரி, இன்றும் சரி கனம் பிரகாசத்திடம் அதிகமான அன்பும் மரியாதையும் உண்டு. அவரது தலைமையை நான் ஒரு காலத்தில் மிகவும் விமரிசி அதன்

[Sri K. T. Kosalram]

[14th July 1953]

வழி நடந்தவன். இன்று அவர் ஆந்திர மாகாணத்திற்கு பிரதம மந்திரியாக வரும் பட்சத்தில் நான் மிகவும் சந்தோஷமடைவேன். ஆகவே யாரோ இப்படி முதல் அமைச்சராக வர வேண்டும், மந்திரி பதவிக்கு வர வேண்டும், மற்றும் இதுபோன்ற பல அதிகாரப் பித்தினால் தான் ஆந்திரர்கள் தங்களுக்கென்று தனி மாகாணம் வேண்டுமென்று கேட்கிறார்களே தவிர, உண்மையாக அந்த மாகாணத்தினால் அவர்களுக்கு எந்த விதமான நன்மையும் இருக்கப் போவதில்லை. ஆனால் அது வேறு விஷயம். எப்பொழுது பிரிந்து போகிறோம் என்கிறார்களோ அப்பொழுது தாராளமாகப் பிரிந்து போகட்டும். அதைப்பற்றி நாங்கள் ஆட்சேபிக்கவில்லை. ஆனால் இந்த ராஜ்யத்தின் தலைவராகிய கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் பிரிந்து போகின்ற ஆந்திரர்களுக்குச் சலுகை காட்டும் வகையில் தமிழர்களுடைய உரிமைகளை ஏன் விட்டுக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று தான் நான் கேட்கிறேன்? எத்தகாக இதைச் சொல்லுகிறேன் என்று நீங்கள் கேட்கலாம். சித்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் 6 தாலுக்காக்கள் தமிழர்கள் வாழுகின்ற பிரதேசம். தமிழ் கலாசாரம், நாகரீகம், இலக்கியம் தழைத்திருக்கின்ற பிரதேசம். அதையும் ஆந்திர மாகாணத்தோடு சேர்த்திருப்பதைக்கண்டு அங்குள்ள தமிழர்கள் உள்ளம் குமுறுகிறார்கள். புள்ளி விவரங்களுடன் கூட அந்த ஜில்லாக்கள் தமிழர்களுடைய ஜில்லாக்கள் தான் என்று நிரூபிக்கிறார்கள். உண்மையில் புள்ளி விவரங்களும் அதையேதான் கூறுகின்றது. சர்க்காரின் சென்ஸஸ் கணக்கில் அப்படியில்லையென்றால், ஸென்ஸஸ் எடுக்க வந்த தெலுங்கு அதிகாரிகள் இதைக்குத் தெலுங்கு பேசத் தெரியுமா? அப்படியானால் நீ தெலுங்கன் என்று குறித்து வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். நானும் தான் தெலுங்கு பேசினால் புரிந்து கொள்வேன். தெலுங்கிலும் பேசுவேன். அதனால் நான் தெலுங்குவிட விடமுடியுமா? உண்மையிலேயே சரியான ஸென்ஸஸ் கணக்கு அங்கு தயாரிக்கப்படவேயில்லை. முக்கியமாக சித்தூர் ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள 6 தாலுக்காக்கள் மிக அதிகமாக தமிழர்கள் வாழும் பிரதேசம். குறிப்பாக திருத்தணி, கங்குந்தன்குப்பம், சந்திரகிரி தாலுகா முதலியவைகள் தமிழர்கள் வாழக்கூடிய பிரதேசமாகும். சந்திரகிரி தாலுகா என்ற திருப்பத்தான் நமது மதிப்பிற்குரிய தலைவர் கனம் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் அவர்கள் பாம்பரை பிறந்த இடம். அங்கிருந்து வந்தவர்தான் நமது சர்க்கார்த்தி ராஜாஜி அவர்கள். அப்படியிருக்கும் பொழுது கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் அந்த தாலுகாக்களை யெல்லாம் ஆந்திரர்களுக்கு விட்டுக் கொடுக்க எப்படி முன் வந்தார்கள் என்றுதான் தெரியவில்லை.”

The Hon. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“ அது அவருடைய தாராள குணத்தினால். (சிரிப்பு.)

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பு

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—“ தன்னுடைய தாராள குணத்தினால் தான் விட்டுக் கொடுத்திருப்பதாக கனம் ராஜாஜி சொல்லுகிறார்கள். தமிழர்கள் எல்லோரும் தாராள மனப்பான்மையும், விட்டுக் கொடுக்கும் மனப்பான்மையும் தான் உடையவர்கள். ஆனால் மிக அதிகமான தமிழர்களின் உரிமைகள் பறிக்கப்படுகிறபோது அது தாராளமான மனப்பான்மையென்று சொல்லி விட்டுக் கொடுக்கவே முடியாது. தமிழர்கள் எல்லோரும் இன்றைய தினம் என்ன சொல்லுகிறார்கள் என்றால், கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் ஆந்திரர்களுக்குச் சலுகை காட்டுகிறார்களே தவிர தமிழர்களின் உரிமையைக் காக்க முயற்சிக்கவில்லை. அவர் ஆந்திரர்களால் எமாற்றப்படுகிறார். எமாற்றப்பட்டு விட்டார், என்று தான் நினைக்கிறார்கள். பெல்லாரியை ஆந்திராவுடன் சேர்க்கவேண்டுமென்று சிளர்ச்சி செய்தபோது ரயில் கொள்கை விட்டார்களே அப்படி தமிழர்கள் யாரும் செய்யவில்லை. நெல்லூரிலே கூட்ச்ஷெட்டில் இருந்த வண்டிகளிலிருந்து உணவு தான்யங்களை யெல்லாம் குறையாடினார்களே அப்படி தமிழர்கள் யாரும் செய்யவில்லை. அவர்கள் தங்கள் கலாசாரம், நாகரீகம், மெரபி முதலியவற்றைக் காப்பாற்றிக்கொள்ளவே தான் நியாயமாகச் சித்தூரில் போராடினார்கள். அவர்களின் போராட்டம் ரொம்பவும் நியாயமானது. பெல்லாரி ஜில்லாவை எத்துடன் சேர்ப்பது என்று விசாரிக்க ஒரு நீதிபதியை அனுப்பினார்களே, அது மாதிரியாக சித்தூர் ஜில்லாவைப் பற்றியும் விசாரணை செய்து ஒரு

14th July 1953]

[Sri K. T. Kosalram]

முடிவு அறிவிக்க ஏன் ஒரு நீதிபதியை அனுப்பக் கூடாது என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்? கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் இதில் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். தமிழர்களின் உரிமைகளை விட்டுவிடக் கூடாது. ஏன் இந்த ஆந்திர மாகாணப் பிரிவினை மசோதாவிலேயே, சித்தூர் ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள ஆறு தாலுக்காக்கள் நங்கலாக இதர சச்சரவு அற்ற பிரதேசங்களைக் கொண்டு ஆந்திர மாகாணம் அமைக்கப்படுமென அறிவிக்கக் கூடாது என்று தான் நான் கேட்கிறேன். ஆந்திரர்களை யாரும் 'போ' என்று சொல்லவில்லை. அவர்களாகத் தான் போகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் போகும் பொழுது நம்முடைய பொருள்களை சுருட்டிக் கொண்டு போக நாம் அனுமதிக்கக் கூடாது. அவர்கள் தாராளமாகப் போகட்டும். அவர்களுக்கு நியாயமாகச் சேரவேண்டிய வைகளை பட்ச பாதமில்லாமல் பகிர்ந்து கொடுத்து அனுப்புங்கள் என்று தான் நாங்கள் சொல்லுகிறோம். ஆனால் தமிழர்களுடைய உரிமைகளை விட்டுக் கொடுத்து. தமிழர்களுக்குச் சேரவேண்டிய பொருள்களையும் கூட அவர்கள் அபகரித்துக் கொண்டு போகாமல் இருக்க தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று தான் நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக இந்த மசோதாவைப் பற்றி வேறு ஒரு விஷயத்தை பேசும்போது யாரும் என்ன தலைவர் அவர்களுக்கு எதிராகப் பேசுவதாக எண்ணிக்கொள்ளவேண்டாம். கவுன்ஸில் அங்கத்தினராகத் தான் கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் வரமுடியுமென்பதில்லை. கனம் பிரகாசம் அவர்கள் ஆந்திராவில் போய் நின்று தேர்தலில் அசெம்பளிக்கு வெற்றியுடன் ஜெயித்து வரமுடிந்தது. ஆகவே கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களுக்கு அசெம்பளி ஸ்தானத்திற்கு தமிழ் ஜில்லாக்களில் எந்த இடத்தில் தேர்தலில் நின்றாலும் வெற்றி பெற்று வருவார்கள். ஆகவே ஆந்திர ராஜ்யத்திற்கு கவுன்ஸில் வேண்டாமென்று சொல்லும்போது எதற்காக தமிழ் ராஜ்யத்திற்கு மாதிரி கவுன்ஸில் வேண்டுமென்று சொல்ல வேண்டுமென்று தான் எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. இதற்கும் கவுன்ஸில் வேண்டாமென்று செய்வதே நியாயமானது. இப்பொழுது கவுன்ஸில் இருப்பதினால் என்ன பிரயோஜனம்? வீணாகப் பணம் விரயமாகிறதே தவிர அவர்கள் செய்யக்கூடிய வேலைகள் என்ன இருக்கிறது? அவர்களால் டிமாண்டு மீது போட்டு செய்ய முடியுமா? பண bill-ஐ பற்றி ஏதாவது யோசிக்க முடியுமா? ஏற்கெனவேயே இந்திய சர்க்காரிடமிருந்து ஏழு கோடி ரூபாய் கடன் வாங்கியிருக்கிறோம். அந்தப் பணத்தை எப்படிக் கொடுப்பதென்றே தெரியவில்லை. இன்னும் ஏராளமான பணம் தேவையாக இருக்கிறது. அதோடு ஆந்திர மாகாணம் பிரிந்து விட்டால் இருக்கப் போவது மிகச் சிறிய மாகாணம். அதற்கு கவுன்ஸில் என்றும் ஒன்றை வைத்துக்கொண்டு ஏன் வீணாக ஏராளமான பணத்தைச் செலவிடவேண்டுமென்று தான் நான் கேட்கிறேன். ஏற்கெனவேயே ஏராளமான பணம் கடன் வாங்கி வாங்கி ஆந்திர மாகாணத்திற்காகச் செலவிட்டு வந்திருக்கிறோம். அவர்கள் பிரிந்து போனபின் நம் ராஜ்யத்தின் செலவுகளைக் குறைத்துக் கொண்டு பல அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டங்களில் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டியது ரொம்பவும் முக்கியமாகும். அப்படியிருக்கும் பொழுது நமக்கு கவுன்ஸில் என்று ஒன்று தேவையேயில்லை. ஆகவே ஆந்திர மாகாணத்திற்கு கவுன்ஸில் இல்லையென்பதைப் போலவே தமிழ் ராஜ்யத்திற்கும் கவுன்ஸில் கிடையாது என்று செய்துவிட மத்திய சர்க்காருக்கு இந்த சர்க்கார் சிபார்சு செய்யவேண்டும்.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI — “அதைப் பற்றி நீங்கள் தனிக்ளாசில் பேசங்கள்.”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—“ஆகவே இம்மாதிரி இந்த மசோதாவில் சர்க்கார் பல பல திருத்தங்கள் கொண்டுவந்தால் தான் தமிழர்களுடைய உரிமைகள் பாதிக்கப்படாமலிருக்கும். அவ்விதமே தான் எல்லோரும் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். ஆந்திரர்கள் போகும்போது இதரர்கள் மனம் நோகும்படியாகப் போகவேண்டாம். அவர்களுக்கு vested interest என்று சொல்வது போல அவர்கள் எப்படி நியாயமாக போக வேண்டுமோ அவ்விதம் போகலாம். நமக்குக் கிடைக்கவேண்டிய நியாயமான கோரிக்கைகளை அவர்கள் கொடுத்து விட்டு போகவேண்டும். அவர்கள் இப்பொழுது

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தனி ராஜ்யம் வேண்டுமென்று துடிக்கிறார்கள், கத்தகிறார்கள். கணம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களுக்கு சவால் விடுகிறார்கள். இவ்விதமான சவால் விடுவதற்கு அவசியமே இல்லை. கணம் ராஜாஜிக்கு சவால் விட வேண்டிய அவசியமே இல்லை. அப்பொழுது தான் அவர்களுக்கு சுய நலம் வருகிறது. எதற்காக அவர்கள் கூச்சல் போடுகிறார்கள் என்பது தெரியவில்லை. எதற்காக அவ்விதம் போகிறார்கள். அதற்கு நாங்கள் ஒன்றும் பயப்படவில்லை. ஆனால் தமிழர்களுடைய நியாயமான கோரிக்கைகளை வாங்கிக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். இந்த மசோதா ஒரு சரித்திர பூர்வமான மசோதா. இதை கணம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் பிரேரேபிடுகிறப்போது தமிழர்களுடைய உரிமைகள் பாதிக்காமலிருக்கும்படியாக பார்த்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். என்னைதான் நான் மீண்டும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். கல்விச் செலவு விஷயத்திலும் வருமான விஷயத்திலும் பங்கு போடுவதில் விதபாசம் இருக்கிறது. அதில் Residuary State-ன் உரிமை பாதிக்கப் படுகிறது. தன்னுடைய உரிமையை இழந்திருக்கிறது. ஆகவே அவர்கள் எந்த நியாயமான முறையில் போக வேண்டுமோ அந்த நியாயமான முறையில் போகட்டும். நாங்கள் போர்கள் என்று சொல்லவில்லை. அவர்கள் தான் போக வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதனால் அவர்கள் நியாயமான முறையில் போகட்டும் என்று தான் நாங்கள் சொல்லுகிறோம், அக்டோபர் மாதத்திலேயே போகிறோம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதற்காகவே ஒரு மசோதாவும் வந்திருக்கிறது. அப்படிப்பட்ட ஒரு மசோதாவைக் கொண்டு வந்து அதையும் நாம் பால் பண்ண போகிறோம். அதுவும் இன்னும் இரண்டொரு நாட்களில் பாசாகிவிடும். இந்த மசோதாவைப்பற்றி அவர்கள் மாதக் கணக்கில் பேச வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் மாதக் கணக்கில் தான் பேசட்டும் வருஷக் கணக்கில் தான் பேசட்டும். சந்தோஷம் தான். அவர்கள் போக வேண்டும் என்று நினைப்பதால் அதற்குள் வேண்டியதைப் பேச வேண்டும் என்று அப்படிச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அது அவசியம் இல்லை. கூடிய சீக்கிரத்திலேயே இந்த மசோதாவை முடித்துக்கொண்டு அவர்கள் அக்டோபர் மாதத்திலேயே போகட்டும். அக்டோபர் மாதத்திலேயே அங்கு வேறு ஒரு ராஜ்யம் இயங்கட்டும், இங்கும் ஒரு ராஜ்யம் இயங்கட்டும். அதைப் பற்றி கவலை இல்லை. ஆனால் எங்களுடைய உரிமைதான் கெட்டுப் போகாமல் இருக்கவேண்டும் என்று நான் மீண்டும் மீண்டும் அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அவ்விதம் கேட்டுக் கொண்டு இத்தான் நான் என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDI : — (ఉపాధ్యక్ష, ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం) ఏర్పడబోయే సంవత్సరములో యీ శాసనసభలో ఈ నాడు ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రమునకు సంబంధించిన బిల్లు ప్రవేశపెట్టబడింది. ఇది ముఖ్యంగా ఆంధ్రజాతికి చాలా సంతోషం తగ్గియుండు సమయము. ఈ బిల్లును నేను బలపరచబోయే ముందు కొన్ని ముఖ్యమైన విషయములు చెప్పవలసిన అవసరమున్నది. ఈ నాడు యిక్కడ ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము యేర్పాటు చేయాలని బిల్లువచ్చింది అంటే, యిదికేవలం సాధారణంగా ఎప్పుడూ వచ్చే బిల్లులులాగు యీనాడు రాలేదు. ఆంధ్రజాతి గతకాలై సంవత్సరాలుగా ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం కావాలని ఆంధ్రజాతి ఆభివృద్ధి చెందాలనేటటువంటి ఉద్దేశ్యముతో పోరాటము చేస్తూ వచ్చింది. కాంగ్రెసు పరిపాలనకువచ్చి యిప్పటికి అయిదు ఆరు సంవత్సరాలు అయినది. కాని గతంలో పామ్రాజ్యవాదులు వివిధంగా ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రాన్ని నిరాకరిస్తూ వచ్చాలో, అదేవిధంగా మన కాంగ్రెసు నాయకులు ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం రాకుండా అడ్డుపడుతూ వచ్చారు. అందువల్ల ఆంధ్రజాతి తన జన్మహక్కును సాధింపకోటానికి పోరాటం చేస్తూ వచ్చింది. అందులో ముఖ్యంగా అమరజీవి పొట్టి శ్రీరాములుగారు ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రంలో సంపూర్ణాస్థానాధికారం కనుగొనగా, తన ఆత్మ బలిదానంచేశాడు. ఇదేసమయంలో అనేకమంది ఆంధ్ర యువకులు తన ప్రాణాలను బలి యిచ్చారు. ఆంధ్ర జాతి పోరాట ఫలితంగా యీనాటి కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వం విధిచేత ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర బిల్లును పిమ్మట

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కొత్తూరు అందరికీ తెలుసును. కాని యీనాటికైనను అంధ్రులు తమ పోరాట ఫలితంగా రాష్ట్రమును సాధించుకోగలిగారు. ఈ బిల్లు యిదివరకప్పుడో ఆయిదారు సంవత్సరాల క్రిందటనే వచ్చియున్నట్లయితే, అంధ్రరాష్ట్రము అనేకమైన ఉపయోగాలు, లాభాలు సంపాదించుకోగలిగేది. అప్పులులేకుండా పోయేది. ఉదాహరణకు, 1950 వ సంవత్సరపు విభజనసంఘముయొక్క రిపోర్టు ప్రకారం ఆనాడు అంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి ఉన్నటువంటి కనీస సౌకర్యాలు అన్నికూడా యీనాడు లేకుండా పోయినవి. ఈ విషయము మన కందరకు విశదముకాగలదు. 1950 వ సంవత్సరపు విభజనసంఘపు రెక్కలనుబట్టి అంధ్ర, అవశిష్ట మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రాలకు 36.5, 63.5 నిష్పత్తిలో ఆస్తి అప్పులు పంపకం కావాలి. కానీ యీనాడు యీబిల్లు ప్రకారం అంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి 36 వంతులు మాత్రమే ఆ అప్పులు పంపకము జరుగుతున్నది. అంతేకాకుండా 1949-50 సంవత్సరంలో రాష్ట్రప్రభుత్వయొక్క ఋణం 28 కోట్లు రూపాయలు మాత్రమే వుండగా అంధ్రరాష్ట్రం యీనాడు ఏర్పడే సమయములో ప్రభుత్వ ఋణం దాదాపు 80 కోట్లవరకూ ఏర్పడుతున్నది. 1949-50 సంవత్సరంలో అవిభక్త మద్రాసు రాష్ట్ర ఆ 68 కోట్ల రూపాయలు ఉన్నది. కాని ఈనాడు యీ ఆస్తి 94 కోట్ల వరకు పెరిగింది. అంత క్రిందటి మాడు సంవత్సరాల లోను రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వ ఆస్తిలో 26 కోట్ల రూపాయలు పెరుగుదల మాత్రమే కనిపించగా, అప్పులోమాత్రం 52 కోట్ల రూపాయలు పెరుగుదల కనిపిస్తున్నది. విభజనసంఘం రిపోర్టుప్రకారం ఆయినను అంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి యీనాడు యింత అప్పులేకుండాపోయేది. దీనికంతటికీ కారణభూతులు మన మహానాయకులనే చెప్పవలసివుంది. అంతేకాకుండా మద్రాసు నగరములోని మోటారు రవాణాకు సంబంధించిన అవిభక్త మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వం ఖర్చుచేసిన పెట్టుబడి మొత్తంలో అంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి 36.5 వంతులు లభించాలని విభజనసంఘం 1949-50 లో నిర్ణయించింది. ఇట్లాంటిది యీనాడు యీ అంధ్ర రాష్ట్రపు బిల్లులో యిటువంటి ప్రసక్తికి అవకాశంలేకుండా పోయింది.

“ఇదేరకంగా తుంగభద్ర ప్రాజెక్టు విషయములో అంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి ఉండవలసిన కనీస సౌకర్యాలు యీనాడు రావటంలేదు. 1949-50 సంవత్సరంలో జరిగిన విభజన సంఘం చేసిన ఏర్పాటుప్రకారం తుంగభద్ర ప్రాజెక్టు నిర్మాణవ్యయం అంధ్ర అవశిష్ట మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రాలు చెరిసగం భరించాలనియున్నది. ప్రస్తుత బిల్లు ఏర్పాటునుబట్టి రాష్ట్రము ఏర్పడిననాటినుంచి యీప్రాజెక్టు ప్యవహారాన్ని అంధ్ర మైసూరు ప్రభుత్వాలు సంప్రదించివుద్యాన పరిష్కరించుకోవలసియున్నది. ఇట్లు చేయడంమూలంగా అంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి నష్టంకలుగకుండా విభజనసంఘం రిపోర్టు ప్రకారం అంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి యీప్రాజెక్టువల్ల కనీస సౌకర్యాలుగూడా లేకుండాపోయినవి. ఈ బిల్లులో ఆ అప్పుల పంపకాలలో అనేక లోపాలువున్నవి. ఉదాహరణకు యీ బిల్లులో అంధ్రరాష్ట్రము ఏర్పడే సమయములో బళ్లారి జిల్లా విషయములో అనేక తగాదాలు ఉన్నవి. ఈ బళ్లారి విషయంలో తగాదాలు పరిష్కారం కావాలంటే ఒక బౌండరీ కమీషనును వెంటనే ఏర్పాటుచేయించి యీ తగాదాలు న్యాయముగా పరిష్కరించాలని కోరుతున్నాను. బళ్లారి అందుల వాంఛప్రకారం, యీతగాదాను బౌండరీ కమీషను మూలంగా పరిష్కారము అయితేతప్ప వేరుమార్గములేదు. కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వము యీవిషయము పునఃపరిశీలించాలి.

“ఇదేమాదిరిగా అంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి హైకోర్టు విషయం వచ్చినప్పుడు, రాష్ట్రము ఏర్పడిన వెంటనే హైకోర్టుకూడా ఏర్పరచాలని అనేకరోజులుగా అంధ్రులు కోరు తున్నారు. ఈ విషయంగురించి బిల్లులో దూచినట్లయితే, అంధ్రరాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణం

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జరిగిన వెంటనే హోమ్స్ గూడా ఏర్పడే అవకాశంలేదు. హోమ్స్ ను గురించి స్థల నిర్ణయం యీ బిల్లులో నుదహరించబడలేదు. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర గవర్నరు ఆంధ్ర హోమ్స్ ప్రధాన న్యాయమూర్తి స్థల నిర్ణయంతో స్థల నిర్ణయం చేస్తారట. అట్లు కాకుండా, బిల్లులోనే యీ హోమ్స్ కు కూడా వెంటనే ఏర్పాటు చేసే విధంగాలుంటే, ఆంధ్ర ప్రజాసేవ ఎంతో సంతోషించేది. స్థల నిర్ణయ విషయములో గూడా శాసన సభ్యులకే యీ అధికారం యిచ్చివుంటే ఎంతో బాగుండేది.

“తుంగభద్ర ప్రాజెక్టుకు గాను ప్రభుత్వం 16 కోట్ల రూపాయలు ఖర్చు చేసింది. కాని యీ విషయంలో ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికి చేకూరే అధికారాలు, ఫలితాలు బిల్లులో కనిపించవు. ?”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member may continue his speech after lunch. The House will now rise for lunch and reassemble at 2-30 p.m.”

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDI :—“అధ్యక్షా ! ముఖ్యంగా ఈ తుంగభద్ర ప్రాజెక్టు విషయంలో ఈ లోపల మూడు ప్రభుత్వాల ఇండిస్ట్రీ మంత్రులు కలిసి చేసుకున్న ఒడంబడిక ప్రకారం ఈ తుంగభద్ర ప్రాజెక్టుకు అమలుజరిపే విధానంలో ఆంధ్రులకు న్యాయం జరిగేట్లు సంతృప్తికరంగా లేదు. అందువల్ల ఈ బిల్లులో ఈ నాడు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రంలో తగినంత ఉత్సాహం కనిపించుట లేదు. రాయలసీమలో వెనుకబడిన ప్రాంతాలలో కరువు కాటకాలకు గురియైన ప్రజాసేవానికి సక్రమంగా గ్యారంటీలు ఉండేట్లు, హామీ ఉండేట్లు చూడవలసిన అవసరం ఉంది. విద్యావిషయకంగా చూచినా, పరిశ్రమల విషయం చూచినా కాలా వెనుకబడియున్నది. మదరాసులో ఇంజనీరింగు, వైద్యము మున్నగు వృత్తి విద్యా సంస్థలు అభివృద్ధి చెందినవి. ఈ మదరాసు పట్టణం ఎంతో అభివృద్ధి చెందినది. కాబట్టి ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతం విభజించే సందర్భంలో ఆంధ్రులకు ఇరవై సంవత్సరాలపాటు విద్యా సంస్థలలో సీట్లు రిజర్వు చేస్తామని విభజన సంఘం రిపోర్టులో వెల్లబడింది. కాని, ఈ నాడు బిల్లులో ఆలాంటి అవకాశం లేకుండాపోయింది. సుమారు 200 సంవత్సరాలనుంచి మదరాసు పట్టణం వికసితంగా అభివృద్ధి చెందింది. అటువంటిప్పుడు ఇక్కడ లభించే ఇంజనీరింగు, ఇతర ఉన్నత విద్యా విధానాలలో ఆంధ్ర విద్యార్థులకు అవకాశం లేకుండా పోయే అన్యాయం జరగజోతోంది. ఆంధ్ర దేశంలో యిప్పుడు ఇంజనీరింగు కలాశాలలు ఇక్కడయిందే ఇంజనీరింగు కలాశాలల మాదిరిగా అభివృద్ధి చెందలేదు. ఇక్కడ ఉండే course లు అక్కడలేవు. కాబట్టి అక్కడ ఉండే విద్యార్థులకు ఈ కాలేజీలలో వసతులు కల్పించవలసిన అవసరం ఉంది. మదరాసులో యిప్పుడు హాస్పిటలు వసతులు, ముఖ్యంగా జనరలు హాస్పిటలు వంటివి ఆంధ్ర దేశంలో లేదు. అటువంటిప్పుడు అక్కడ ప్రజలకు ఈ వైద్య సౌకర్యాలు కలుగచేసే విధంగా ఈ బిల్లులో సవరణలు చేయవలసియుంది. ఈ బిల్లులో ఆ విషయాలు చేర్చవలసియుంది. ఇదే విధంగా రాయలసీమలోని కాలేజీలు ఎన్నో సంవత్సరాలుగా ఆంధ్ర విశ్వ విద్యాలయంలో కాకుండా, మదరాసు విశ్వ విద్యాలయానికి affiliate అయినవి. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం ఏర్పడజోయే ఈ శుభ సమయంలో రాయలసీమ కలాశాలలు ఆంధ్ర విశ్వ విద్యాలయంలో చేరే అవకాశం కల్పించవలసిన అవసరం ఉంది. అందువల్ల ఈ నాడు ఈ బిల్లులో అనేకమైన లోపాలు ఉన్నవి. ఆంధ్ర ప్రజాసేవ తమ ప్రాజెక్టులు, వైద్య, విద్యా విషయాలలో అభివృద్ధి గాంచుటకు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం కావాలని వాంఛిస్తున్నది. ఆంధ్ర జాతికి ఇంతవరకూ అన్యాయం జరిగింది. కృష్ణా నది ప్రాజెక్టు వేరట ఆంధ్ర

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జాతికి జరిగిన అన్యాయం ఎంతో కష్టపడి మార్పించవలసిన అవసరం వచ్చింది. ఆంధ్ర జాతి అనేక రోజులనుండి కంటూయన్న కలలు, ప్రాజక్టులు అభివృద్ధి చేసుకోవడం ద్వారా కానివ్వండి, పరిశ్రమలు అభివృద్ధి చేసుకోవడం ద్వారా కానివ్వండి. ముందుకు సాగిపోతామని ఆంధ్రజాతి ఆశిస్తూ వచ్చింది. అందువల్లే ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం కావాలని కోరుతూ వచ్చింది. ఇప్పటి బిల్లులో అటువంటి అవకాశాలు లేకపోయినా ముందు జరిగిన ఘట్టాలవల్ల, అనేకమంది రాజకీయనాయకులు రాజీయే పరిపాలనా విధానం ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలకు వ్యతిరేకంగా ఉండే కట్టలు ప్రారంభమయినవి కాబట్టి, ఆంధ్ర ప్రజల కలలు నెరవేరని అనుమానపడుతున్నారు. ఉదాహరణకు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికి ముఖ్యపట్టణం విషయంలోనే అపసవ్యంగా, అప్రస్తుతంగా ఆంధ్రజాతి వాంఛితములకు వ్యతిరేకంగా నిర్ణయాలు జరిగిన విషయం మనకు తెలుసును. ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలు రహస్య నిర్ణయాలు చేయుట వ్యతిరేకిస్తున్నారు. ప్రజలు వ్యతిరేకంగా ఉన్నా, బాగు పాత పేరుతో కర్నూలు రాజధానిగా నిర్ణయించడం, దానిని వినియోగించు కుని ఆంధ్రజాతిలో విభేదాలు రెచ్చగొట్టుటకు గర్హనీయంగా ప్రచారం చేస్తున్నారు. రాజీయే ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రంలో ప్రభుత్వం తన విధులను నిర్వర్తించగలదా అనే అనుమానం ప్రజలలో ఉంది. ప్రజలలో అసమానాలన్నప్పటికీ ఈ బిల్లులో ఆంధ్ర జాతి అభివృద్ధికి అవకాశాలు లేకపోయినా కూడా ఈ నాడు సత్వరం ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం ఏర్పడాలనే ఈ బిల్లు బలపరచవలసిన అవసరం ఉన్నదని గుర్తిస్తూ ఉన్నాం. భవిష్యత్తులో ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలు తమ హక్కులకొరకు పోరాడి రాష్ట్రం నిర్మించుకొనడమే కాకుండా, దేశ వ్యాప్తంగా వెల్లడైన ఆంధ్ర జాతిని సమీకరించి, హైదరాబాదు, మైసూరు, బెరిస్సోలలో ఉన్న ముకోట్టి ఆంధ్రులు విశాలాంధ్రరాష్ట్ర స్థాపనకు తోడ్పడతారనే ఆశతో ఈ నాడు ఈ బిల్లు బలపరుస్తున్నాము. విశాలాంధ్ర స్థాపన దేశ వ్యాప్తంగా భాష ప్రయక్త రాష్ట్ర స్థాపనకు పునాదిగా ఈ బిల్లు తోడ్పడుతుందని ఈ బిల్లు బలపరుస్తున్నాము. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం విడిపోవడం అంటే తమిళ సోదరులకుగాని, మలయాళ సోదరులకుగాని వ్యతిరేకం ఏమీలేదు. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం విడిపోవడం అంటే, సకలమంగా అన్ని జాతులూ అభివృద్ధికావడం కోసం భాష ప్రయక్త రాష్ట్ర విభజన తోడ్పడుతుందని సోదరులందరూ అర్థం చేసుకొని ఆంధ్ర జాతికి న్యాయం కలుగజేసేసారని కోరుతూ విరమిస్తున్నాను."

2-40
p.m.

* SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the introduction of the Andhra State Bill and give my whole-hearted support to its safe and early passage in the House of Parliament. I would submit in this connection that the formation of the Andhra State is not any sudden development in this part of India, but it is only the natural culmination of a long-cherished desire on the part of our Andhra brethren who have been agitating for it for long. Sir, they have made many a sacrifice to attain their objective and all of us only feel glad and feel one with them at this happy result and we wish the new-born sister State all success. Speaking as I do on behalf of the Tamil Nad Toilers' Party, we, the Tamil people, would earnestly give our co-operation and sincere goodwill in whatever measure it is needed and however much we are capable of giving it. Still I do not want to fail to utter one of my personal feelings, namely, that it would not be very conducive to the growth of any country or any nation to go on sub-dividing itself. I do not say this either to discourage or lessen the great results achieved by our hon. Friends. But still I

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say that this should not and need not be treated as a precedent and the people of our country should not go on agitating for similar things. Sir, before I would go to the other aspects of the formation of the Andhra State, I wish to submit that we, Tamilians, have had always a tender regard for our Andhra brethren. We have been moving too closely and very well indeed all these years because of a common administration. Ever since the Britisher was in charge of this country or in charge of the Province of Madras nearly for two centuries or so, we had been having only a common administration and we have been living all along a very happy and very friendly life. But anyhow the mechanics of politics have taken us somewhere else. We are certainly sorry to part with them, but the feeling that we part as friends gives us the necessary solatium that after the separation we are going to be a free population inhabiting the two contiguous States, the two sister States..

“ One submission which I do not want to fail to make is about the constant criticisms or the charges levelled against some of the Tamil leaders and Tamil administrators. For, as a Tamilian, I would take the opportunity of humbly stating that none of our leaders from the Tamil areas would have wantonly or consciously practised any such partiality. If there has been any cause for complaint regarding such alleged partiality, it could have been only the natural results of a vast administration of large tracts of land. It is always very difficult to administer large areas under one Government. It may be that in some places or on certain occasions some of the requirements of the Andhra parts have not been carefully looked into or have not been managed to the satisfaction of our Andhra friends. But on that account it should not be said that we were really negligent or we did not want to be good to them. In support of this contention of mine, I would submit that there are still parts in Tamil Nad itself some of which are as bad as the Andhra parts. There is a Rayalaseema in the Tamil Nad also. If we look at the conditions prevailing in some of the districts like Ramanathapuram, Coimbatore, South Arcot or North Arcot, or even parts of Chingleput or Salem, things do not compare any way better than what we see in the Andhra Rayalaseema area. I would say, Sir, that these areas need considerable improvement and have got to be protected with greater care and attention by the future Tamil administrators. So the position reduces itself to this, namely, that no Tamil administrator or no great leaders of Tamil Nad have ever wantonly or with a view to make distinctions between one part of the State and another, done anything. Sir, I would make one more submission. The greatest tribute that our Andhra friends can pay to the composite Madras Government or to any of the Tamil administrators who would have had a hand in the origin and development of the Tungabadhra Project would be for them to remember for ever this mightiest result in the composite administration. Not a drop of water from the Tungabadhra Project does Tamil Nad get. All the waters go for the sole benefit of the Andhra areas. This is a matter for which the Andhras should be grateful to us.

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“ While we feel happy with our Andhra friends on the formation of the Andhra State, we feel somewhat agitated over the Tamilian movement in the border areas of Chittoor district. Regarding this movement, I venture to submit that a small fire has been kindled by that agitation. The agitation has been called off at the right moment, thanks to the timely announcement of the Prime Minister of India about the certainty of the appointment of a Boundary Commission. We hope, Sir, that that expectation would be fulfilled very soon, that the Boundary Commission will deal impartially with both points of view and that we will get justice from that body. I have had many Andhra friends and I have been one of them for a period of one year till recently. I may make particular mention of the hon. Members Sri T. Prakasam and Sri T. Viswanatham with whom I have had the good luck and opportunity of moving very closely. Knowing them as I do, I do not think they will grudge giving us the preponderatingly Tamil-speaking areas when the time comes. 2-50 p.m.

“ With these words, I submit that the motion moved by the Hon. Chief Minister may be taken into consideration. Let us hope that the Andhra State Bill may find an easy and quick passage through the Houses of Parliament so that the State may be set up on the 1st of October 1953 to satisfy the great aspiration of our Andhra Friends. Thank you, Sir.”

* SRM P. S. KRISHNASWAMI AYYANGAR :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the motion. Every one of us says that we should part as friends. My desire is that we should not part as friends but that we should continue as friends. To remind us of our past joint life, there should be some link to connect us, however frail that link may be. For forging such a link, I will make a suggestion. Some may think that it is an odd suggestion. But all the same, the urge in me to remind us of our past joint life drives me to make the suggestion. There should be some provision in the Bill to serve as a remembrancer of our having lived long as members of one joint family. For that purpose I would suggest the incorporation of a provision to the effect that the election of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Madras State should be held in the capital of the Andhra State and that the election of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Andhra State should be held in the capital of the Madras State. During the time of the elections at least, we shall be reminded of our past joint life. More intelligent brains may suggest some other way of perpetuating our past joint life. One other way suggests itself to me. The Governor of the Madras State may be chosen from the citizens of the Andhra State and the Governor of the Andhra State may be chosen from the citizens of the Madras State. We should not think only of parting. We lived together as brothers in the past and to perpetuate the memory of such brotherhood some link on the lines suggested by me should be forged. With these words I resume my seat.”

[14th July 1953]

*SRI B. SANKARAYYA :—“ అధ్యక్ష ! ఇప్పుడు ఈ అసెంబ్లీలో ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రాన్ని ప్రత్యేకించే బిల్లు తీసుకు రావడం భాషా రాష్ట్రాల కోసము తీవ్రమైన ఆందోళన జరిగిన పరిస్థితుల్లో ఆంధ్రులు 40 సంవత్సరాలుగా సాగించిన ఉద్యమ ఫలితంగా జరుగుతోంది. ఇది చాలా శుభదినం, అసలు, భాషా రాష్ట్రాలు కోరడం అనేది అనాగరికం అని తీవ్రంగా ప్రతిఘటించిన రాజాజీ ఈ వేళ ఈ బిల్లును ప్రవేశ పెట్టారు. భాషా రాష్ట్రాలను వ్యతిరేకించి, అన్ని విధాలా ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం రాకుండా ప్రయత్నంచేసిన రాజాజీయే ఈ బిల్లు ప్రవేశ పెట్టినారంటే, ఆంధ్రులు ఎంత వీరోచితంగా పోరాడినారో తెలియగలను. ఎన్ని విధాలా రాష్ట్రం కావని ప్రతిగతించినా కుదరని స్థితి వచ్చేసరికి, ఆంధ్రులకు అన్యాయం జరిగే క్లాజులను చేర్చి ఈ బిల్లును తీసుకు వచ్చారు. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికి రాజధాని మద్రాసులో అసలు ఉండడానికి ఏల్లేదు అన్న మద్రాసు మంత్రి వర్గమే ఈ బిల్లులో ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం ప్రత్యేకంగా ఏర్పడిన తరువాత కూడా ఆంధ్ర, అసెంబ్లీ ప్రత్యేక హోర్డు కావాలని తీర్మానించేవరకు ఒకటి గానే ఉండాలని చేస్తుండ జరిగింది. ఆంధ్రులు మద్రాసులో ఖర్చు పెడుతుండే డబ్బు అంతా కూడా ఆంధ్ర దేశ ఆభివృద్ధికి ఉపయోగపడాలంటే కావలసిన అన్ని సదుపాయాలను అధీశులను ఆంధ్రలోనే ఏర్పరచుకునే అవకాశం వుంది. అయినా ఈ బిల్లులో ప్రత్యేక హోర్డుకు ఏర్పాటు చెయ్యకపోడం చాలా అన్యాయం. ఈ అన్యాయాన్ని తొలగించడానికి అందరూ సహకరించవలసిన కోరుతున్నాను. భాషా రాష్ట్రాలతో బాటు వచ్చే ప్రధానమైన తీవ్ర సమస్య సరిహద్దుల సమస్య, అసలు స్వస్థ న్యాయంగా పరిష్కరించడం గురించి బిల్లులో చేర్చకపోడం చాలా అన్యాయం. ఐతే 8 విషయంలో పెద్ద ఆందోళన జరుగతోంది. ఈ బిల్లులో సరిహద్దు సమస్యను ఏవిధంగా పరిష్కరించబోతున్నారో తెలియచేసే క్లాజులు వుండడం అవసరం. ప్రధాన మంత్రి నెహ్రూ రాష్ట్రంలో తోవాటే సరిహద్దులు న్యాయంగా పరిష్కరిస్తామని తెలియ చేసివున్నారు. ఈ బిల్లులో సరిహద్దులు నిర్ణయించేందుకు సూచనలు ఏమీ చెయ్యలేదు. భారత దేశంలో ఒక జాతి వారిమీద మరొక జాతివారికి స్పర్ధలు వచ్చే అవకాశం లేకుండా సరిహద్దులు పరిష్కారం కావాలి. అందుకోసం సరిహద్దు కమిషన్ను వేయాల్సి వుంది. సరిహద్దు కమిషను చేసే విషయం నుంచి, ఆ కమిషను ఈ సమస్యను న్యాయంగా పరిష్కరించడానికి అవసరమైన సూత్రాలను తెలియచేసే క్లాజులు బిల్లులో చేర వలసివస్తవి. ఈ విషయంలో కూడా అందరూ సహకరించాలని కోరుతున్నాము. తరువాత బిల్లులోని అనేక క్లాజులు ఆంధ్రులకు అన్యాయం చేసేవిగా వున్నాయి. గత అనేక సంవత్సరాల పరిశ్రమ దూనే ఆంధ్రులకు అనేక విధాలుగా, ముఖ్యంగా ఆర్థికంగా, అన్యాయంగా జరిగింది అని స్పష్టతా అంగీకరించిన విషయమే. ఈ బిల్లులో కూడా అటువంటి అన్యాయాలే అనేకం కన్పిస్తున్నాయి. ఉదాహరణకు ఒకటి, రెండు మాత్రం చెబుతాను. ఈ బిల్లు 22 సవరణలు నిన్న అందచేయవలసి వున్న బిల్లు ప్రతి చాలామందికి అందనేలేదు. దాని రిజిస్టరు పోస్టు చేశాము అన్నారు. ఈ బిల్లును అందరికీ ముందుగా పంపిస్తుంటే జనరల్ చర్చలోనే క్లాజువారి చర్చలోను అందరూ పాల్గొనే అవకాశం వుండేది. ఈ విధంగా బిల్లు సభ్యులకు అందకుండానే అసెంబ్లీ సమావేశం జరగడం చాలా అన్యాయం. ఇకముందు ఇలాంటి విషయాలలో జాగ్రత్త వహిస్తారని ఆశిస్తున్నాము. ఆస్తి ఆస్తుల పంపకం విషయంలో కూడా చాలా అన్యాయం జరుగుతోంది. రిజర్వ్ పండులో ఉన్న డబ్బు ఎలా ఖర్చుపెయ్యిందో ఖర్చుపెయ్యింది. ఆస్తి ఆస్తుల పంపకంలో న్యాయంగా దూస్తే జనాభానుబట్టి చేయవలసి ఉంటుంది. కాని పెట్టుబడిగా అయిన వ్యయాన్ని మాత్రం రెక్కలోకి తీసుకుంటాము అంటున్నారు. ఇది చాలా అన్యాయం.

[14th July 1953]

[Sri B. Sankarayya]

“అస్థి ఆస్తుల విభజన జరుపుతున్నప్పుడు ఒక్క ఆస్తుబెట్టి ఖర్చుచేసిన మొత్తములనే 3 p.m. రెక్కకు తేసుకోవడంవల్ల చాలా అన్యాయం జరుగుతుంది. Capital account ను బట్టి మాత్రమే అస్థి, ఆస్తుల విభజన చేయడం అంగీకరించుట సబబు. వాస్తవికంగా ఏమీ ప్రాంతాలలో ఎంతెంత ఖర్చుచేయబడినదో తెలుసుకొనవలసినదే. General Revenues లో నుంచి, welfare fund లో నుంచి ఎంత మొత్తాలు ఏమీ ప్రాంతాలలో ఖర్చుచేయబడినవో రెక్కమాడవలసియున్నది. ఆస్తుల సరియైన అంచనాలు వేయగలుగుతాం. కాని ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర బిల్లులో ఇందుకు సంబంధించిన క్లాజులు లేకపోవడం చాలా విచారకరమైనటువంటి విషయం. ఈ బిల్లులోని provisions వల్ల ఆంగ్లాలకు ఎంతో అన్యాయంజరిగే ప్రమాదం ఉన్నదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. అస్థి ఆస్తుల పంపకాలకు సంబంధించిన క్లాజులవల్ల ఆంగ్లాలకు చాలా నష్టం వాటిల్లగలదని, ఈ పరిస్థితులను వక్కబెట్టడానికిగాను బిల్లులోని క్లాజులకు కొన్ని సవరణలను చేయవలసి ఉంటుందని ఇప్పటికప్పుడే పులికలవారు వ్రాస్తున్నారు. ఆంగ్లాలకు అన్యాయం జరుగుతుందా చూచుకుంటేగాను ఎట్టి వర్యలు తీసుకోవరకూకూడా కొన్ని పులికలు సూచిస్తున్నాయి. కాని ఈ సూచనలను ఈ ప్రభుత్వంగాని, ముఖ్యంగా అధికారంలోవున్న ఆంధ్ర మంత్రులుగాని పాటించినట్లు కనుపించుటలేదు. ఆంధ్ర మంత్రులు ఆశ్రమమై ప్రవర్తించకపోయినట్లయితే ఆంధ్రకు అపరిమితమైన అన్యాయం జరిగే ప్రమాదం ఉంది. తనను కాదని వారు ఈ విషయమే అలక్ష్యం చూపడం అసర్వదాయకం.

“1950 వ సంవత్సరంలో ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర విభజన కార్యకలాపాలు ప్రారంభించబడినపుడు మనకు Revenue Reserve Fund ఉంది. అందులో దాదాపు పదికోట్ల రూపాయలవరకు ఆంగ్లాలవారూ అనికూడా చూపబడింది. కాని ఈవాటి పరిస్థితి ఏమిటో గుర్తించుకోండి. మన Revenue Reserve Fund పూర్తిగా కరిగిపోయింది. అంతేకాదు General Revenues లో కూడా లోటు ఏర్పడింది. ఇందుకు కారణమేమో గమనించండి. రాజీయ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం లోటు రాష్ట్రంగా అవతరించబోతోంది. ఆంగ్లాలకు ఎక్కువవిధాల మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వం అన్యాయం చేసిందనే చెప్పాలి. అస్థి ఆస్తుల పంపకవిషయంలో మనవై కలెక్టుబడిన ఈ ఆకము వర్యలను ఆంధ్ర శాసనసభ్యులు, మంత్రులు ఒక్కొక్కరిగా ప్రతిపక్షించవలసిఉంది. ఆంధ్ర మంత్రులు ఈ విషయమై కోర్టుమీదవకుండా ఉండడం చాలా శోచనీయమైనటువంటి విషయం. మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వం ఆంగ్లాలకు అన్యాయం చేయడం ఎంతమాత్రం న్యాయంకాదు. అస్థి ఆస్తులవిషయంలో అన్ని విషయాలను, అన్ని వస్తువులను దృష్టిలో ఉంచుకొనవలసిన సవరణను ఈ ప్రభుత్వం అంగీకరించాలని కోరుతున్నాను. అప్పు తెచ్చుకొని ఖర్చుచేసిన మొత్తాలనేకాక General Revenues లో నుంచి వివిధ ప్రాంతాలలో ఖర్చుచేసిన మొత్తాలనుకూడా దృష్టిలోంచుకొనవలసినది, వాటిని కూడా రెక్కలోనికి తీసుకోవడం న్యాయమని మరల ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారికి కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలియజేస్తున్నాను.

“అంతేకాదు. ఆయా ప్రాంతాలలోని ప్రాజెక్టులకై ఖర్చుచేసిన మొత్తాలను బట్టి అస్థి ఆస్తుల విభజనను జరుపుతున్నారని, ఆయా ప్రాజెక్టులవల్ల వచ్చిన ఆదాయాన్ని దృష్టిలో ఉంచుకొనకపోవడం దురదృష్టం. ఉదాహరణకు కృష్ణా గోదావరి, పెన్నా ప్రాజెక్టులవిషయం గమనించండి. ఈ ప్రాజెక్టులవల్ల మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వానికి ఎంతో ఆదాయం వచ్చింది. వాటినిమిత్తమే ఖర్చుచేసిన మొత్తాలకు ఎక్కువరెక్కు అదనంగా ఏనాడో ప్రభుత్వం ప్రజలనుంచి సమూలుచేసుకుంది. అయితే ఈనాడుకూడా ఆ ప్రాజెక్టుల నిమిత్తం ఖర్చుచేయబడిన మొత్తాలను ఆంగ్లాలపై అస్సగా

[Sri B. Sankarayya]

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రుద్ధబూనడం చాలా అన్యాయమని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ విధానం చాలా అక్రమమైనటువంటిది. అన్యాయమైన అప్పలను ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలపై రుద్దడం, ఆంధ్రలో దుర్భగపరిస్థితులను కల్పించ యత్నించడం ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారికి భావ్యమైన విషయం కాదు. ఈనాడు తమిళనాడులో అభివృద్ధి కార్యక్రమాలు హెచ్చుగా అమలుజరుపబడ్డాయి. ఆంధ్రదేశంలో అట్టి ప్రణాళికలను అమలుజరపటానికి యీ ప్రభుత్వం పూనుకోలేదు. ఈ విషయం అందరకు తెలిసినటువంటిది. యదార్థ పరిస్థిలను దృష్టియందుంచుకొని అస్తి-అప్పలవిభజన చేయడం న్యాయం. ఏ ఒక్క ప్రాంతానికి అన్యాయం జరగకుండా చూడడం యీ ప్రభుత్వంవారి బాధ్యతయైవున్నది. కాబట్టి ఈ విషయాలను సమగ్రంగా పరిశీలించి యీ బిల్లులోని క్షాజాలకు అవసరమైన సవరణలను ఆంగీకరించవలసిందని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని గోరుతున్నాను.

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P.m.

“ఇక తుంగభద్ర ప్రాజెక్టు విషయం గమనించండి. ఈ ప్రాజెక్టు నిర్మాణానికి అయిన ఖర్చు మొట్టమొదట ఆంధ్రులే భరించవలసివుంది. అయితే ఆక్టోబరు ఒకటవ తేదినంచి యీ ప్రాజెక్టు నిర్మాణం, నిర్వహణబాధ్యత ఆంధ్ర మైసూరు ఉభయ ప్రభుత్వాలపై పెట్టబడింది. ఈ నదీజలాలను ప్రాజెక్టువల్ల ఉత్పత్తిచేయబడే విద్యుచ్ఛక్తిని శ్రుభయప్రభుత్వాలు స్వచ్ఛందమకొని పంపకంచేసుకోవాలని యీ బిల్లులోవుంది. అయితే మొదటి చూడు సంవత్సరాలలోగా ఆంధ్ర, మైసూరు ప్రభుత్వాలు ఒక ఒప్పందానికి రాలేకపోయినట్లయితే, యీ తుంగభద్ర నదీజలాల, విద్యుచ్ఛక్తి పంపక విషయంలో భారతదేశ అధ్యక్షుడు తుదితీర్పు ఇవ్వవలసివుంది. ఆక్టోబరు 1 వ తేదినండి దీని నిర్వహణ ఎవరి చేతులలో ఉంటుందో చెప్పబడలేదు. ఇందువల్ల ఆంధ్ర దేశానికి ముఖ్యంగా రాయలసీమకు అవకాశముజరిగే అవకాశంవుంది. తుంగభద్రా ప్రాజెక్టు ప్రధానంగా రానులసీమను అభివృద్ధిపరచటానికి ఉద్దేశించబడింది. ఈ విషయాన్ని విస్మరించరాదు. తుంగభద్ర ప్రాజెక్టు నిర్వహణ ఇప్పుడే యీ అనెంబ్లిచేత ఒక కమిటీని నియమించడం అవసరము. ఈ విషయమే ఈ బిల్లులో స్పష్టమైన సూచనలేవీలేవు. అందువల్ల ఉత్తరోత్తరా ఆంధ్రులకు అన్యాయం జరుగవచ్చు. అందుచేత ఈ ప్రాజెక్టు నిర్వహణవిషయమే ఒక సవరణను ఆంగీకరించవలెనని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఆంధ్రులు ఇంతకాలంగా కోరుతున్న ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణానికి సంబంధించిన ఈ బిల్లును బలపరుస్తూ, ఆంధ్రకు ఎటువంటి అన్యాయము జరుగకుండా చేసేనిమిత్తం అవసరమైనసవరణలను కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఆంగీకరించునట్లు చేయుటకుగాను కృషిచేయవలెనని చెబుతూ ఇంతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

* SRI M. R. APPA RAO :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, the introduction of this Bill to-day by our Chief Minister in as epoch-making event, just because nearly after forty years we are having the Andhra State, which has been the aspiration of nearly three crores of people. When we ponder over the struggles, the tribulations and the difficulties through which the people had to pass, it is really awe-inspiring and appalling. But still when the real event—the formation of the State—is nearing, and when it is about to come into existence, the spirit of the people to-day seems to be very quiet and free from any animosity or adversity. It is really a great thing to be able to pass this Bill without any controversy from any quarter whatsoever and with extreme goodwill and brotherhood. When we go into the history of the struggle, it will be seen that it began a long time back. In 1913 a few people met together and thought of agitating for this Andhra State. Since then we have

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been urging this demand in the Congress and on various other public platforms. After India became independent, we really began to press our great demand and fight for the Andhra State. There are some misapprehensions among some people—non-Andhras—that the advent of the Andhra State may narrow the vision of Andhras, and that they may not care for the bigger unity, which is India. Mr. Speaker, I must submit that the reason for not getting the Andhra State till now is that the Andhras felt that the Independence of India should come first and the formation of the Andhra State next. Though States like Orissa and Sind got their aspirations fulfilled earlier, we the Andhras placed the Independence of our nation first and concentrated all our effort on that issue. That is why until the 15th August 1947, when India became independent, we were not really very anxious for the formation of the Andhra State. This shows that we Andhras are not less patriotic in our endeavour or national feelings than anybody. After all, the question of linguistic States is agitating the minds of many people, and I do not think there is any fear on that score, because once we form cultural units, economic and administratively convenient units (which are none other than linguistic States), the future of India will be very great indeed. I do not think that if we divide India on linguistic lines, the present States will become smaller. On the other hand, the States which are many in India now would be reduced to one-third or one-fourth of their number. If we form States on linguistic lines, namely, Hindi, Telugu, Maratti, etc., probably we would not have more than five or six States in the whole of India. This linguistic division of India would conduce to efficient administration much more than any other division in such a big country as ours. With adult franchise, good administration cannot be carried on without the people knowing and understanding each other, and without the people being able to follow the things that are being done by the Government. This is no doubt a great occasion for joy and rejoicing. All the same, this is tempered by the memory of the sacrifice of the great Martyr Sri Potti Sriramulu. Though he sacrificed his life not for the Andhra State only, the Andhra State question had been the occasion only for the great demonstration of the truth expounded by our leader Mahatma Gandhi, who showed the power of non-violence and truth. Potti Sriramulu gave up his life for demonstrating the efficacy of truth and non-violence, and the question of Andhra State came in incidentally as a by-product thereof. We have passed through many difficulties, and when we are getting the Andhra State, it is proper to see that we solve the problem of boundaries of the Andhra State. As my friend Mr. Gopalakrishnaiah said, there are various disputes regarding the boundaries. In Orissa, we lost Berhampur and Koraput districts. The Andhras there want to come back to our State. Again if we take Mysore there are some Telugu areas in Kolar and Hosur. The people in some villages adjoining our States there want to come to us. Above all, there are the eight districts of Telangana to be included in Visala Andhra. When Visala Andhra is formed, we will have a big State comprising 20 districts. Of course the formation of the

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Andhra State now is only the first step towards that end. Our development will then be very rapid. When that is done, the food problem of India can be solved by harnessing the great rivers, Godavari and Krishna. Only this morning we got the Khosla Committee report. When all the recommendations made therein are put into execution, what a glorious vision it opens up! The food supply in our country will then be not only sufficient, but, Visala Andhra will be able to export foodgrains to other countries. I have no doubt that when the Andhra State comes into being, we will be able to implement all these recommendations, and we will also be able to realize the dream of Visala Andhra and the economic development of our country so that there may be equality, liberty and also employment for all. We will develop rapidly, and we may show the way to the whole of Asia. Our future is bright and we will be able to solve the economic problems of our country. This is not the time for me to speak in detail, because other points will be mentioned by me when we discuss the amendments and resolutions. Sir, with these words, I resume my seat."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have to make an announcement to the House. From to-morrow the Assembly will sit from 9-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Sir, I rise to welcome this Bill, in spite of the fact that it has many defects, as it helps the realization of the long-cherished hope of the Andhra nation. As the hon. Member Mr. Appa Rao said, even though the Andhras had to struggle for the last 40 years, only to-day their struggle had resulted in the formation of the Andhra State. The Andhras never joined the imperialists to achieve their aim of a separate State. Only now we are getting this State formed. We find every support given to this Bill from all sides and from all parties in this House. Not only those who opposed the formation of the State from outside but also who opposed the formation of the Andhra State from inside the Andhra State are now supporting the formation of the Andhra State. That itself shows how the struggle could convert oppositionists provided the struggle is carried on effectively. This Bill is all the more welcome because we achieve the formation of the Andhra State after long and bitter struggles and after so many sacrifices made by so many people culminating in the death of Potti Sriramulu and ten others. Even now cases are pending against several of those who agitated for the formation of the Andhra State. It is they who have won the battle. But yet they are still kept in prison. I would like to take this opportunity to appeal to the Government to release all those who were convicted during the struggle for the formation of the Andhra State and to withdraw all those cases that are still pending against them. I hope the Government will concede my request.

" In this connexion, I would like to remind the House that this Bill has been moved by the Hon. the Chief Minister who, all the while, opposed the very principle of the formation of linguistic States and who dubbed the idea as a barbaric one. Even such a

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Chief Minister was forced to move this Bill. Of course, I entirely agree with the sentiments he has expressed, namely, that we need not go into the past and that with goodwill we may separate as members of a family that is going to be divided. I fully appreciate the sentiments expressed by him, but may I appeal to him—even though he is not present here, through his assistant, the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam—to take this occasion to show his goodwill in action?

“The Hon. the Chief Minister has been saying very often that the separation of the State is just like the division of a joint family. One of the hon. Members of the Congress Party has also expressed the same sentiment. I fully appreciate the spirit behind it. But, at the same time, I would like to point out that the son who wants to separate from an unwilling father should not be treated harshly. Generally, in a joint family if the son wants to separate from the father and if the father is unwilling, then the son is treated harshly. I hope the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari, the Chief Minister, will not adopt that principle and follow in the footsteps of the harsh father and treat harshly the son who wants to separate from the father. Now, all the sentiments which the Hon. the Chief Minister has expressed can be realized through the provisions of this Bill. But when we go through the provisions of this Bill, we are disappointed in that respect.

“Then, I hope the Hon. the Chief Minister who has moved the present Bill will go a step further and help the formation of other linguistic States also. As the Chief Minister of this State, he can do it by ceding those parts of this State which belong to Mysore and Malabar and help the formation of Aikya Kerala and United Karnataka States. That can be done at this stage, because the formation of linguistic States has become a reality. We know that we have achieved the Andhra State, not as a boon either from the Central Government or from the State Government, but after regular struggle and stiff battle. Now even the Central Government have to concede to some extent that linguistic States should be formed. Under these circumstances, I hope the Madras Government will also see that linguistic States are formed as far as the South is concerned. The formation of the Andhra State is now to be welcomed as a step towards the formation of Visala Andhra itself. Formation of Visala Andhra is being demanded not only by the Communist Party but by every other political party. Previously there were some who opposed the very idea of the formation of Visala Andhra. May be even now there are some who are lingering over it. But all the same, this has become a general demand of the Andhra people. Hence, the formation of the Andhra State will be construed as a step towards the formation of Visala Andhra and I hope that all the parties here will help us in that endeavour.

“Sir, from the beginning I was anxiously waiting to hear the Hon. the Chief Minister introducing the Bill. I thought he would make a long speech explaining all the provisions of the Bill and

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giving information to the House on the various aspects of the Bill. But nothing of that kind happened. On the other hand, he made a very unusually short and brief speech. Except the expression of a few sentiments, neither information nor explanation in regard to various points was given. If we, Members of the House, are to move amendments to the various clauses of the Bill or to express our opinions on the provisions thereof, we should know the actual budgetary position and the actual facts and figures about assets and liabilities. It is not easy for us, ordinary Members of the House, to collect figures from the budget estimates or other books and publications that are supplied to us. Particularly, it is a difficult problem for us to know how much is being expended from the general revenues on the different parts of the State. Till now not a single statement has been made either by the Government of Madras or by anybody else on this matter. We really want to know how much we are going to get and how the liabilities are going to be divided between the two States. Only general principles are enunciated in the Bill.

“ Talking on the general principles of the Bill, it is sufficient for me to say that most of the provisions express a spirit of vengeance on the Andhra people simply because they demanded and fought for the formation of the Andhra State. The Central Government are really unwilling to form the Andhra State. Everybody knows that. In spite of their unwillingness, we are achieving our aim. Perhaps, because of that, the Central Government are treating the Andhra people with a spirit of vengeance. If one studies the provisions of the Bill, particularly the provisions relating to the division of assets and liabilities and services, one will find that the Andhras are being treated very badly. In spite of the fact that the Andhra area is less developed when compared with any other part of the Madras State, only a step-motherly treatment is being meted out to the Andhra State. Perhaps even a step-mother would treat her step-son better than the Madras Government and the Central Government. Sir, before we take up consideration of the Bill clause by clause, we expect the Madras Government to come forward with a statement regarding the expenditure from the general revenues and how much development work has been carried out in different parts of the State. Or else, it will be difficult for us to understand the various provisions of the Bill. Moreover, I would like to know from the Hon. the Chief Minister what is the principle that has been followed in dividing the assets and liabilities between the two States. In regard to every item, we see that a different procedure has been followed and a different principle has been adopted. If we study the principles involved in the calculation of the amounts, we find that the Andhras are in a disadvantageous position. It can be proved when we take up the consideration of the Bill clause by clause. For all these reasons, we demand of the Madras Government to supply us with more information. For example, we know that there was a revenue surplus from the Godavari and Krishna areas. Then, in spite of the fact that the Krishna anicut is being washed away, it is not repaired. Such is the kind of development,

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work that is being carried out in the Andhra area. As regards Rayalaseema, we are not able to eradicate famine from there. Of course, there have been successive Congress Governments, but I do not propose to blame anybody for this. To speak plainly, what was the attitude taken by the successive Governments of the Madras State in dealing with the Andhra problem?

“ What was the attitude taken up by the Madras Government with regard to the Rayalaseema area? No doubt some of the Members from Rayalaseema occupy the Cabinet Benches to-day. Perhaps they are satisfied with that. But does anybody know the actual position with regard to the Tungabhadra and other projects in the Andhra area? Even now, I do not think the position is finalized with regard to these projects. Whereas many other schemes that were taken up in other areas after the Tungabhadra Project, have already been completed and the fruits are enjoyed by the people of those areas, to-day we find that a major portion of the benefits of this project is being claimed by the Mysore State. We do not know the exact position. The Madras Government is being run by the Congress Party and they have not done anything to alleviate the difficulties experienced by the people of the Rayalaseema and the Andhra area as a whole. If anybody undertook a tour of the Andhra districts, he will certainly gain this impression. While it is possible for the Government to furnish us with necessary details with regard to the various matters, they have not done so and I would like to know the reason for the same. There are many other points on which we would like to have full details, before we consider the Bill clause by clause. 3-30 p.m.

“ If we take up the question of services, we find that everything is being left in the hands of the President. I do not know why this should be so. We insist that all the posts in the new State should be filled up with Andhras even by giving promotions. Only if there was lack of Andhra personnel, we should take men from the residuary State. I am not making this suggestion with any ill motive. I am making this suggestion on the principle that it will be administratively convenient to carry on the administration in the new State in the language that is in force in the State. This will be possible only if the posts are held by Andhras. We insist that the provisions relating to this matter should be amended in such a way as to allow us to fill all our posts with Andhras as far as it is possible. As things stand at present, we strongly feel that grave injustice has been done to the Andhras even with regard to the division of services.

“ I will now pass on to the question of the location of the High Court. After a certain time, even Mr. Sanjeeva Reddi will demand that the High Court should be located in the Andhra area itself. Now every party wants that the High Court should also be established in the Andhra area. As it is, a separate High Court will not be established in Andhra area on the 1st of October. Only after the Legislative Assembly passed a resolution recommending the establishment of a separate High Court for the State

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of Andhra, the President will take steps in that direction. Again, it is stated in the Bill that the High Court of Andhra will sit at such place in the State of Andhra as the Chief Justice may, with the approval of the Governor, appoint. The Andhra High Court must be separated immediately and the Andhra Legislative Assembly itself must decide the place where it should be located. Then only the wishes of the people can be satisfied. After all, we do not know who is going to be the Chief Justice and who will be the Governor. It will be quite undesirable to leave the question of deciding the place of High Court with them. We strongly oppose the principle of extended jurisdiction of the High Court. We demand that a separate High Court must be established on the 1st of October within the Andhra territory.

“ I wish to say a few words with regard to the question of capital. Of course, hon. Members of the Andhra area had discussed this subject for nearly five days. During that discussion, every one expressed his opinion. After that debate many things had happened. Many people have gone and visited Kurnool. They have also seen for themselves the difficulties that have to be surmounted. When the Andhra State is expected to be a deficit State and when so much of money will have to be spent on projects, everybody feels now that it will be very difficult to develop Kurnool as the capital of Andhra. That is the real position to-day. I appeal to the hon. Members, particularly the Andhra Members, to change their opinion.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair at this stage.)

“ I want to tell them that we have got an opportunity to change our opinion while we consider the Andhra State Bill. Let us not lose that opportunity. To-day we find that every officer and every Andhra Minister for a matter of that, except perhaps the Hon. Minister for Local Boards, feel dissatisfied with the choice of Kurnool as the capital of the Andhra State. Similarly all the Andhra legislators also feel likewise. Here we have got an opportunity to change our opinion and suggest a convenient and suitable place for the capital of the State. We have already suggested that Vijayavada may be recommended for the location of the capital. I repeat that suggestion once again. Most of the non-Andhra Members do not know the correct position. I want to tell the hon. Members that the question of capital was not previously decided according to the Sri Bagh Pact. Even then, some of the Members suggested Visakhapatnam as an alternative place. So it is wrong to say that the issue was decided on the Sri Bagh Pact. I feel that it was decided with an entirely different motive. Several political and other extraneous considerations were brought to play at that time, and the whole matter was connected with the Sri Bagh Pact.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, a decision had already been taken on the question of capital and the hon. Member had an opportunity to discuss the entire matter. Now it may be relevant to raise the issue with

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reference to some clause in the Bill itself. I would like to respectfully submit that all the things mentioned by the hon. Member just now regarding the various provisions of the Bill at this stage are quite irrelevant. Even though he may not have much matter to speak, let him make only short reference to these things."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—"Sir, the Leader of the House has come forward to give me advice. All the same, he fails to understand the spirit in which the other Member speaks. That is the general and usual difficulty with him. I raised the issue of capital now, because most of the non-Andhra Members do not know the full facts. Moreover, after the decision was taken previously, so many other things have happened. Some officers and others have gone to that place and seen things for themselves. They now fully know the difficulties that have to be surmounted if Kurnool is to be the capital. That is why I want to give a complete picture to the whole House so that we can change our opinion for the better. I do not know why the Hon. Finance Minister does not want to allow us to change our opinion."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"I think the hon. Member has misunderstood the whole position. What Mr. Subramaniam was saying is that on the first motion that the Bill be introduced in Parliament we need not spend much time and that we may save time for the consideration of the clauses."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—"I was dealing only with general aspects. I was not referring to details relating to any particular clause. Even with regard to the question of assets and liabilities, I only touched on the subject and left it at that. I made certain remarks on a number of subjects in a general way so that the Government may give us full details with regard to those matters. We want facts and figures so that they may be helpful in our present discussion. Unfortunately, these are not forthcoming. The Hon. Chief Minister, as is usual with him, has given us only sermons and not details. In the absence of details, how can we discuss this Bill threadbare? I wonder if even the five Andhra Ministers know all the details. We are dealing with the fate of so many people. The people must understand the definite proposals contained in the Bill in greater detail. We, Members, would also like to have full information on a number of points mentioned by me so that we can have useful discussion on the Bill.

"That is why I am trying to impress upon the Cabinet that it is just and proper to give more facts as regards expenditure on the revenue account, expenditure on capital outlay, etc. If we have just a bird's eye view of the areas that will comprise the future Andhra State, we will find that they have not at all been developed. Everybody will accept that they have not been developed. Whatever development that has taken place in these areas is not development at all when compared to other areas in the State. Its development has been retarded. It is not what it ought to have

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been. Therefore, if information on these points has been furnished by the Government, it would facilitate the scrutiny of the various provisions of the Bill by hon. Members. Sir, when I deal with the issue of capital, I want to deal with the merits or demerits of the place. We have not favoured a particular place against another. We have no prejudice against particular cities or towns. All cities are ours and we wish that every town and every city had been developed. But they are not and we have our own plans and programmes to develop them. On the whole, therefore, we feel that the decision taken by the Andhra legislators on the question of capital was not correct and it has to be changed.

“ Lastly, I come to the question of boundary commissions. Many hon. Members here feel strongly on the question of boundaries. We know the great agitation going on in Bellary and in Chittoor districts. All these questions can be settled if a boundary commission or commissions are appointed to go into the matter without wasting further time on questions of contiguity, etc. If we take this step, then all the issues connected with the boundaries could be easily settled and much of the controversy that we see will disappear. I hope on this question there will be general and unanimous agreement.

“ Sir, I would like to conclude by saying that this Bill is to be welcomed and should be introduced forthwith in Parliament if the Andhra State should be formed by 1st October. There may be many difficulties here and there and our State may be a deficit one for some time. But all the same we are confident that our State will be an ideal State and that we will develop by all possible means. With these words, Sir, I support the motion moved by the Hon. the Chief Minister and perhaps this is the first and the last occasion when I support a motion moved by the Chief Minister.”

* SRI A. VENKATRAMA RAJU :—“ ఆర్యా, ఈ బిల్లును చర్చకు తీసుకొనివచ్చిన సంవత్సరంలో చాలామంది పెద్దలు ఇవివరలో మాట్లాడడం జరిగింది. అందువల్ల నేను కొద్దివిషయాలమాత్రమే చెప్పి ముగిస్తాను. ముఖ్యంగా ఈ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర బిల్లును ఈ రోజున, ఈ సభలో పునః చర్చిస్తున్నప్పుడు, ఆంధ్రదేశంలోని మూడు కొట్ల ప్రజానీకంకూడా మనలను గమనిస్తున్నారనే విషయం గుర్తించబడినట్లంది. అంతేకాకుండా భారతదేశంలో భాషాప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్రములకొరకు తహతహలాడుతున్న అనేక రాష్ట్రాల ప్రజలకు ఇది కనువిప్పుగా ఉంటుంది. భారత రాజ్యాంగ చట్టరీత్యా నూతన రాష్ట్రాలను నిర్మించుటకు అవకాశమిది. ఎంతోకాలంగా భాషాప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణాన్ని ప్రచారంచేస్తున్న కాంగ్రెసువారు గత ఆరు సంవత్సరములుగా అధికారంలో ఉన్నప్పటికీ ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర తీర్మానం విషయంలో చాలా ఆటంకాలు కలుగజేస్తూవచ్చారు. ప్రజాస్వామికవాదులమని చెప్పుకొనే అనేకమంది నాయకులు ఆంధ్ర ప్రజానీకయొక్క గాఢవాంఛ అయిన ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణాన్ని ఇంతకాలంగా ఆటంకపరుస్తుండడం చాలా శోచనీయమైనటువంటి విషయం. అందుచేతనే ప్రజావల్లిదీలినదే, రాజ్యాంగచట్టంలో భుక్తప్పటికీ రాష్ట్రం లభ్యంకాదని తేలిక తర్వాత ప్రజలు చర్చకు పూనుకున్నారు. ఇది భాషా రాష్ట్ర సాధకులకు గణపాతం. ఈనాడు ఆంధ్రులు స్వరాష్ట్రాన్ని పొందగలుగుతున్నారంటే దానికి కారణం వారు చేసిన

14th July 1953] [Sri A. Venkatrama Raju]

బ్రహ్మాండమైన త్యాగమేకాని వేరుకాదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. గత 40 సంవత్సరములుగా ఆంధ్రులు సాగిస్తున్న ఉద్యమఫలితంగాను, ఆంధ్ర ప్రజాసేకం చేసిన త్యాగం ఫలితంగాను ఈనాడు, ఈ జూలై 14వ తేదీన మనముండు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర బిల్లు చర్చకు వచ్చినదని మనం గమనించాలి. భారతదేశంలోని భాషాప్రయత్న రాష్ట్రవాదుల కందరకు ఆంధ్ర ప్రజాసేకం మూడవదర్శకులుగా ఉండగలరనే విషయం మనం విస్తరించరాదు. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం సర్వతోముఖాభివృద్ధి చెందే విషయం ఆయా పార్టీలవారి చర్చలపై ఆధారపడి ఉన్నది. ఆంధ్రులు సకలముగా పరిపాలన సాగించి ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రాన్ని అభివృద్ధి పరచినాడు ఇతర భాషాప్రయత్న రాష్ట్రాల నిర్మాణానికి మనం రోహదం చేసినవారింకాకం. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రాన్ని దేశంలోని ఇతర రాష్ట్రాలకు ఆదర్శప్రాయంగా చేయవలసిన చాధ్యత మన ఓడింది.

“ఈనాడు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికి ఆంధ్ర ప్రజాసేకం పోరాడి, రాష్ట్రాన్ని సాధించుకొనినదంటే అది మళ్ళయ్యాళ్ళ మిత్రులవేగాని, కన్నడ మిత్రులవేగాని, లేక తమిళ మిత్రులవేగాని, కృత్రిక భావంవల్ల మాత్రం కాదని వారు గమనించవలసిన కోరుతున్నాను. దక్షిణ భారతదేశంలోని ఇతర భాషలవారు కూడా వారి, వారి రాష్ట్రాలను నిర్మించుకోవాలని మేము కోరుతున్నాము. భాషాప్రయత్న రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణాన్ని ఈనాడు కూడా కృత్రికేస్తున్న పెద్దలు సేకమంది ఉన్నారు. ఇది ప్రజావాంఛితానికి విరుద్ధమైపోతుంటుంది. క్రజాస్వయము వేరుచెప్పి ఈ నాయకులు భాషాప్రయత్న రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణానికి అవరోధాలు కల్పించడం వాంఛనీయమైనటువంటి విషయం కాదు. ఈనాడు ఆంధ్ర దేశంలోని అన్ని పార్టీలవారు, కులాలవారు, తెగలవారు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రాన్ని కోరుతున్నారు. తత్ఫలితంగానే ఈ అక్టోబరు 2వ తేదీన ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం ఏర్పడగోతుంది. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రాన్ని స్వయంపాక్షకంగాను, సశక్తశక్యమలంగాను చేసుకొనవలసిన చాధ్యత ఆంధ్ర ప్రజా ప్రతినిధులమైన మన ఓడింది. ఈనాడు మన ముందున్న బిల్లులోని కొన్ని క్లాజులు ఆంధ్రులకు నష్టదాయకంగా ఉన్నాయి ఈ విషయములన్నింటిని సమగ్రంగా పరిశీలించి అన్ని వివరములను సేకరించుకొని, బిల్లులోని క్లాజులకు అవసరమైన సవరణలను చేయుటకు అందరు కలసి పనిచేయవలసిన కోరుతున్నాను.

“ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము ఏర్పడబోతున్నటువంటి ఈ సందర్భంలో, ఆంధ్రదేశంలో ఉన్నటువంటి అన్ని పార్టీలవారు, పార్టీ విమతలేకుండా, ఆందరు కలిసి, నూతన రాష్ట్రమునకు కావలసిన సదుపాయములు చేకూర్చే విషయములోను, మనకు ఇప్పుడు ఏ రకమైన చిక్కులున్నాయో, వాటిని పరిష్కరించే విషయములోను ఇందులో ఉన్న లోపాలను సవరించే విషయములోను మనమందరము కృషిచేయవలసిన అవసరం ఉన్నది. కనుక ఆంధ్ర సభ్యులందరుకూడా ఇందుకు తోడ్పడతారని ఆశిస్తున్నాను. ఈ రోజున ఈ బిల్లును చర్చకు తీసుకురాగలిగినందుకు ఆంధ్ర ప్రజాసేకాన్ని అభినందిస్తున్నాను. మరియు కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వము ఇప్పటికైతే ఈ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర సమస్యను పరిష్కరించే ఉద్దేశ్యముతో ఈ బిల్లును ఇంత త్వరగా తీసుకొని ఇక్కడ చర్చకు తెట్టినందుకు కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కూడా అభినందిస్తున్నాను. తరువాత క్లాజువారి చర్చ జరిగినప్పుడు వివరంగా అభిప్రాయాలు తెలియజేయడం జరుగుతుంది కాబట్టి ఇంతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

* SRI PRAGADA KOTAIHAH:—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is an epoch-making event in the history of Andhra and a culmination of the great struggle carried on for over forty years.

3-50
p.m.

[Sri Pragada Kotaiah] [14th July 1953]

To-day we have to remember the great leaders like Macherla Ramachandra Rao Pantulu, Desabhakta Konda Venkatappayya Pantulu, Desodharakha Kasinadhuni Nageswara Rao Pantulu, Nyapathi Subba Rao Pantulu and others, who led the struggle for the formation of Andhra for many years. Andhras were always in the forefront of the national struggle even at the cost of the formation of their State. Andhras would have not their State much earlier than Orissa but, it was stated, on account of the boycott of the Simon Commission organized by the Andhra leaders, the Simon Commission could not recommend the formation of the Andhra State then. Of course, many Andhras were Chief Ministers of the Madras State and many a time the question of forming an Andhra State came up before them. But nothing happened then. But Andhras have always had the faith that they would have their State not because of mercy of any one but because of their supreme sacrifices. The Indian National Congress proclaimed long ago their policy of formation of linguistic States. Accordingly, the territory of Andhra was recognized as a State for the purposes of the Congress organization. This act led to the belief that when a National Government was formed at the Centre, the Andhra State would automatically come into being. But unfortunately no mention was made about it in the Constitution of free India and thus frustration set in. And this caused the people to lose faith in their leaders and even in the National Congress itself. The defeat of the Congress in the last elections was to a large extent due to this frustration on the Andhra question. Then Swami Sitaram took upon himself the task of rallying round all Andhras and bringing pressure upon the Government of India to form a new State for the Andhras. His fast for over thirty days roused the people to the highest pitch and we all know about the intervention of Acharya Vinoba Bhave and the refusal of the Nehru Government to move in the matter. Under these circumstances, the fast, fatal fast, was undertaken by Potti Sriramulu. This Government which has introduced this motion to-day failed to intervene while Potti Sriramulu was fasting and he lost his life. Really, Potti Sriramulu was the symbol of courage and sacrifice of Andhras. It is only when Potti Sriramulu and several other young men had given up their lives that the great Nehru realized the urgency of the situation and moved himself to make a statement on the formation of Andhra State. It is really a pity that a National Government like the Nehru Government wanted the supreme sacrifice at their altar for doing a thing which was settled to be done. On the foundation of the supreme sacrifice of Potti Sriramulu, we are to-day building the Andhra State and it is both a joy and a sorrow for many of us. I do not know whether we have to rejoice over the formation of the State or to cry over the death of a great patriot. This Legislature, even before the present Motion was introduced, should have paid its homage to Potti Sriramulu who was responsible for this event of to-day by observing a few minutes' silence as a mark of respect to his memory and for the peace of his soul. But it has not done so. I hope at least the

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future Andhra Legislature would commence its proceedings with the observance of a few minutes' silence in memory of the great patriot, Potti Sriramulu.

“ Sir, I wholeheartedly welcome this Bill. Of course there are many provisions to be modified in the Bill. It is really a bother to have a multi-lingual State with all its attendant complaints of favouritism and partiality towards one linguistic area or another. In the cultural, social, and political development of an area, language plays a great part and, therefore, regional homogeneity is necessary. I also realise that people in Madras State also—like Malayalees and Karnatakas—have to get their States. I also know that they have been assured of their States after the Andhra experiment proves successful. Therefore, the responsibility rests on the Andhra leaders and others to pave the way for the formation of other linguistic States in our country, particularly the Kerala and the Karnataka States. After all, we Andhras are getting our State with a few undisputed districts in the Madras State and there are many areas left over in Orissa, in Mysore, in Hyderabad and in Madras where a large number of Telugu people are living. Therefore, we will have to strive continuously to get all these Telugu-speaking areas within the fold of the new Andhra State so that the Visalandhra can be formed soon with Hyderabad as its capital.

“ Sir, this Bill needs careful scrutiny because it is not a simple but complicated one. The Bill should have been scrutinized in the beginning itself by an all-party committee. I sincerely feel that the Madras Government committed a mistake in not appointing a committee with the leaders of all parties as members to formulate principles for the apportionment of the assets and liabilities of the Madras State as between Madras, Mysore and Andhra. Now, the Government should at least make available to this House the report of the official Partition Committee so that Members might know its contents in order to examine the provisions of the Bill, particularly of the Seventh Schedule, carefully.

“ The Government should have at least published a white paper 4 p.m. explaining the provisions of the Bill, especially the implications of provisions contained in the Seventh Schedule as regards the apportionment of assets and liabilities. The House is now in the dark as regards the assets and liabilities that have to be divided. It is a wonder how to consider the provisions of the Seventh Schedule without facts and figures. I hope the Madras Government will make available the facts and figures regarding these provisions of the Seventh Schedule.

“ The future of the Andhra State depends upon its financial strength and also upon able administration. But we are starting with a huge deficit. When partition is effected it must be done with equity and justice. Generally people say that men in power and in possession of property will do injustice to others. Therefore

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I hope the Madras Government will not commit such a mistake with regard to the apportionment of the assets and liabilities to the Andhra State."

* DR. K. B. MENON :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, parting is never a happy one but that becomes much more so when that parting is a permanent one. I have never been an ardent advocate of linguistic States. I have never been so largely for political reasons. In a democracy votes are omnipotent and just as persons who command votes win in politics so also the States that command votes dominate in the politics of the country. I have a feeling that the South has always been handicapped in this respect. The Hindi-speaking population of our country being the largest will ever have a dominant position in the politics of our country. A State like the Uttar Pradesh commanding the largest number of votes will have the largest voice in the Parliament of our country. The South, that is the Madras State with 376 Members was one of the premier States in India. But with the amputation of the Andhra State we will dwindle to a minor position. This position can only be rectified by absorbing the smaller adjoining States like Travancore-Cochin on the one hand and Coorg on the other. Whether Madras would do it or not lies in the womb of the future. I hope that every effort would be made in that direction when the politics of the South may not suffer on that account.

" Whatever opinions I may hold on the question of linguistic States as such, that does not mean that I have not the greatest goodwill for the new-born Andhra State. I wish the Andhra State and the Andhra people the best of luck. As an infant State she will have lot of problems, I have no doubt. But if she fights on as she has fought on with patience and persistence, I am quite sure that she will have no difficulty in solving them. She has made very good contribution. The people of Andhra and the Statesmen of Andhra have made very good contribution to the Madras State and I am quite sure they will be able to do the same to their own State of Andhra. I wish Andhra the best of luck."

4-5
p.m.

* SRI R. VENKATA JAGGA RAO :—" ఉపాధ్యక్షా, ఈ రోజున మనము ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రాన్ని బిల్లునుగురించి ఈ సభలో చర్చిస్తున్నామంటే బయట ఆంధ్రదేశములో యావత్తుండి ప్రజానీకం మనయందు దృష్టిని కేంద్రీకరించి చూస్తున్నదన్న మాట. అయితే ఈ బిల్లును ఈ సభలోగాని పార్లమెంటులోగాని పాస్ చేసినంత మాత్రాన బయట ప్రజానీకానికి సంతృప్తిగాని సంతోషముగాని కలుగదని చెప్పి మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. మనం ఈనాడు బ్రిటిషు ప్రభుత్వం దగ్గరనుండి స్వరాజ్యం సంపాదించామని అనుకొంటున్నాము. ఈ స్వరాజ్యాన్ని సంపాదించేముందు, యావత్ హిందూ దేశ ప్రజానీకమంతాకూడ స్వరాజ్యంపై మన కష్టాలన్నీ తొలగిపోతాయని సంతోషపడి ఎంతో ఆశతో ఎదురుచూస్తుండెడినది. కాని ఈనాడున్న పరిస్థితులుబట్టిచూస్తే, స్వరాజ్యం రాకముందే చాగుండెనని ప్రజానీకమంతా అనుకొంటున్నది. ఎందుచేతనంటే, ఈనాడు మనకు స్వరాజ్యం వచ్చినప్పటికీ, మనరాజ్యాంగవిధానం బ్రిటిషరాజ్యాంగ విధానానికి ఏ విధంగానున్నూ తిసిపోకుండా ఉండే విధంగా తయారైందని చెప్పవలసియన్నది. ప్రజలకు ఉపయోగపడేవిధంగా మన రాజ్యాంగ విధానంలో ఏ మార్పు కూర్చు కనపడడం

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లేదు. ఈ విధానాన్ని మనం మార్చుకోవలసియున్నది. ఆక్టోబరు 1 వ తేదీకి ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం రాబోతున్న టువంటి ఈ సందర్భంలో ముఖ్యంగా ఆంధ్ర నాయకులందరు, అన్ని వార్షికవాసుకూడా, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రాన్ని సుస్థిరంగా నెలకొల్పేందుకు అందరు కలిసి కృషి చేయవలసియున్నది. మనం స్వరాజ్యం సంపాదించినప్పుడు ప్రజానీకమంతా ఏ విధంగా తమ అప్రకృష్టాన్ని తొలగిపోవునని ఆశించిందో, ఆ విధంగా వారి కష్టాలను తొలగించే ఉద్దేశ్యంతో ఈ సూత్ర రాష్ట్రాన్ని మనం నడిపించవలసియున్నది. ముఖ్యంగా పేద ప్రజలకు మధ్యతరగతి ప్రజానీకానికి ఉపయోగపడే విధంగా మనం దీనిని నిర్మించుకోవలసియుంటుంది. పేద ప్రజానీకం యొక్క, మధ్యతరగతి యొక్క కష్టాలను తొలగించి వారికి సుఖజీవితానికి హామీ ఇవ్వలేకపోయినట్లయితే, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రాన్ని వచ్చినా కూడా ప్రజానీకం విమాత్రం దీనితో సంతృప్తిపడరని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా ఈనాడు ఆంధ్ర నాయకుల వైఖరిని బట్టి అనిపించి నట్లయితే ఆంధ్ర ప్రభుత్వం న్యాయంగా సుస్థిరంగా నడువగలదా అనే సందేహము కూడా కలుగుతుంది. రాజధాని విషయంలోగాని, మరితర విషయంలోగాని, ఏ విషయంలోగాని, మన నాయకుల వైఖరి చూచినట్లయితే మన దేశాన్ని అభివృద్ధి పరచే విధంగాను మన ప్రజానీకాన్ని సుఖంతోగా చేసేవిధంగాను, న్యాయంగాను లేకుండా, ప్రజలయొక్క బాగుగులను విమాత్రం చూడకుండా వారి పదవులకోసము రాజకీయాలకోసము పాటుపడుతున్నట్లు స్పష్టంగా కనిపిస్తున్నది. ఈనాడు మనకు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం వస్తున్నదంటే, అది మనకు విమాత్రం శ్రమపడకుండా ఉరక వస్తున్న దనికాదు. మనం ఎన్నో సంతర్పాలుగా కష్టపడి అనేక త్యాగాలుచేసి, అనేక ప్రాణాలు అర్పించి సంపాదించుకొన్న టువంటిది ఇది. నిజంగా ఒకప్పుడు కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వం రాకముందు మన కాంగ్రెసు సంస్థ కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వంలో కాంగ్రెసు హయాములో ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రముతోబాటు భాషాప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్రాలు తప్పక ఏర్పడ గలవనే హామీ ఇచ్చింది. కాని ఈనాడు వారివైఖరి చూచినట్లయితే భాషాప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్రాలను ఉడకడమే తప్పవట్లుగా చెప్పుతున్నారు. ముఖ్యంగా ఈ సందర్భంలో, ఈ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర సంపాదనకై పొట్టి క్రిరాములతోబాటు ఇంకా 15 మంది ప్రాణాలు అర్పించి, ప్రజల రక్తాన్ని ధారపోసినామనే విషయాన్ని మరచకూడదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఆ విధంగా సంపాదించుకొన్న ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రాన్ని మనం ఈనాడు నిర్మించబోతున్నాము. అటువంటి ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము రాబోతున్న టువంటి సందర్భంలో ఆంధ్ర నాయకులు, ఆంధ్ర ప్రభుత్వం, ప్రజలయొక్క, ముఖ్యంగా పేద, మధ్యతరగతి ప్రజలయొక్క అవసరాలను, వారి సమస్యలను దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకోకుండా, పదవుల కోసము, స్వార్థపరత్వం కోసము ప్రయత్నించినట్లయితే, నిజంగా ఈ రాష్ట్రమునకై ప్రాణాలు నైతం త్యాగం చేసినటువంటి ఆ వీరనిఖానులులకును, ఆంధ్ర ప్రజానీకాని కంతటికిని, దేశానికిని ద్రోహము చేసినట్లనని ఎంచుకలసియుంటుంది. ఆ విధంగా చేసినట్లయితే మనం ఎప్పుడో ఒకసారి ఆంధ్ర ప్రజానీకం ముందు ముట్టాయలుగా నిలువబడలేని అవసరం ఏర్పడుతుందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. కనుక ఈనాడు మనం ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రాన్ని నిర్మిస్తున్నామంటే, ముఖ్యంగా పేద, మధ్య ప్రజానీకం యొక్క అవసరాలను దృష్టిలోనుంచుకొని వారియొక్క సుఖజీవితానికి హామీ ఇవ్వగలిగినట్లయితేనే, మన ప్రభుత్వం న్యాయమైనటువంటి ప్రభుత్వమని అనుపించుకొంటుందని ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రముయొక్క ఉపయోగాన్ని ప్రజలు అనుభవించగలరని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. కనుక మన నాయకులు ఆ విధంగా న్యాయంగా నడుచుకొంటారని ఆశిస్తున్నాను. అయితే ఈ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణం విషయంలో దానికి రాజధానిని నిర్ణయించినప్పుడు మనం చాలా తప్పుటడుగా వేశామని నేను ఉద్దేశపడుతున్నాను. నేనేకాదు. ప్రజా నీకమంతా ఆ విధంగా అధిప్రాయపడుతున్నారు. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం వస్తున్నదంటే,

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దానికి రాజధాని నగరం మధ్యస్థలంలో ఆంధ్ర దేశానికి నడిబొడ్డుగా ఉండగలదని ఆంధ్ర ప్రజానీకమంతా ఆనకొన్నది. ఇప్పుడు మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రంలో ఈ మద్రాసు పట్టణం దూరంగా ఉండబట్టి ప్రజానీకానికి అందుబాటులోలేదు. ప్రజలు ఎవరైన ఒక మంత్రిగారిని చూడవలసిన స్నేహంతో డబ్బు ఖర్చుపెట్టుకొని మంత్రిగారిని దర్శించుకోవలసియ్యవలసింది. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం వస్తే అటువంటి బాధ లేకుండా ఉంటుందని ప్రజలు ఆశించారు. ఆంధ్రదేశానికి నడిబొడ్డుగా ఉన్నటువంటి విజయవాడ రాజధాని కాగలదని ఆనకొన్నారు. ఒకవేళ విజయవాడను కమ్యూనిస్టులు సూచించారు గనుక అది ఉండకూడదనుకొంటే అందరికీ అందుబాటులో ఉండేటువంటి ఇంకొక పట్టణాన్ని రాజధానిగా నిర్ణయించి ఉండవచ్చును. ఆ విధంగా చేసియుండి నట్టియితే, ప్రజలకు అన్ని విధాల ఎంతో ఆనకూడంగా ఉండేది. వారు కావలసినప్పుడు మంత్రులతో లేదా కమ్యూనిస్టులతో సులభంగా ఉండేది. ఆ విధంగా జరుగుతుందని అందరు ఆశించాము గాని మన ఆంధ్ర నాయకులు ఆ ఆశను నిరాశ చేశారని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

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“ఈనాడు విర్యాటు కాబోయ్యేటువంటి ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రంలో కూడా, నాయకులలో కొంతమంది వారియొక్క స్వార్థములు కొరకున్నా, ప్రభుత్వంలో పదవులు సంపాదించుకొనుట కొరకున్నా, ఆశపడుతున్నారని ఆంధ్ర ప్రజానీకం అంతయు ఆనకుంటున్నారు. ఇదే నిజమైతే రాజ్ యే ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం కాదు, రాక్షస రాజ్యము రాజ్ యేతున్నదని ప్రజానీకం భావిస్తున్నారని సభ్యులకు హెచ్చరిక చేస్తున్నాను. అందుచేత యిప్పటికైనా, సభ్యులందరు పునరాలోచించి మన ఆంధ్ర రాజధానిని ఎక్కడో మారుమూలన విర్యాటు చేయకుండా ప్రజానీకాని కందరికీ నడిబొడ్డులో ఉండేటువంటి విర్యాటుచేయమని ప్రజలు కోరుతున్నారు. హెబ్బర్డు విజయవాడలోనూ, ముఖ్యంగా ప్రజలందరికీ నడిబొడ్డుగా పున్నటువంటి విజయవాడలోనే విర్యాటు చేయాలని ప్రజలందరు వాదించుచున్నారు గాన విజయవాడలోనే, రాజధాని హెబ్బర్డు రెండున్నా యెర్యాటు చేయమని సభ్యులకు మరొకదా మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. కారణమేమిటంటే పేద రైతాంగానికి ప్రజలకు రాజధానియున్నా, హెబ్బర్డున్నా, ముఖ్యవశ్యకములైనవి గనుక, యిది రెండున్నా అందుబాటులో లేకపోతే, అనేక కష్టనష్టాలకు గురికావలసి వస్తుందని ప్రజలు భావిస్తున్నారు. ఇప్పటికప్పుడే, ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం వచ్చిందో లేదో కాని, స్వార్థపరులైనటువంటి వన ఆంధ్ర నాయకులు కొంతమంది ఆంధ్రులలో అనేకమైన భేదాభిప్రాయాలు కలిగించి ఉద్దేశాలను రెచ్చకొట్టుతున్నారని సభ్యులు గ్రహించాలి. ఈ అభిప్రాయ భేదాలలోనూ రాయలసీమ వారిని, సర్కారు వారిని రెండు పక్షాలుగా చేస్తూ ఉద్దేశాలను ఆవేశాలను కలిగించి విభేదాలకు దారి తీస్తున్నారు. ఈ విధంగా జాతి విభేదాలను లేవదీసే, ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర పరిపాలన సుస్థిరంగాను, స్థిర స్థాయిగాను జరగకుండా ఎదో విధమైన తగాదాలతో ఉండి పోతుందని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఇంతవరకున్నా రాయలసీమ వారున్నా, సర్కారు వారున్నా, వివిధమైన తగాదాలు, విభేదాలు లేకుండా ఒకరినొకరు సహకరించుకుంటూ వస్తూవున్నారు. అట్లాంటివి యీ ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర పరిపాలనలో పదవుల కొరకు పేద ప్రజానీకంలో కలతలు మన నాయకులు కలిగించుచున్నారు. నిజంగా ముఖ్యంగా రాయలసీమ, సర్కారు జిల్లాల మధ్య పేద ప్రజానీకంలో, ఎక్కడను కూడా విభేదాలు, జాతీయ వైషమ్యాలు లేకుండా వున్నారు. అట్లాంటి తగాదాలు యింతవరకు ఎక్కడ కనిపించలేదు. ఇటువంటి తగాదాలు పెట్టేది మన నాయక శ్రామణులు తప్ప మరెవరు కాదని నిర్ధారణమగుచున్నది. వీరు రాయలసీమవారని,

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[Sri R. Venkata Jagga Rao]

వీరు సర్కారు జిల్లాల వారిని విభేదాలు కలిగించితేగాని, నాయకులకు పదవులు సంపాదించుకొనుటకు సాధ్యపడదనే ఉద్దేశ్యముతో ప్రజలలో యీ విభేదాలు కల్పించుచున్నారు. పదవుల కొరకు యీ తగాదాలు ఏర్పాటుచేస్తున్నారు. ఇటువంటి తగాదాలు ఎంచువల్ల ఏర్పడుచున్నవో వేద, మధ్య, తరగతి ప్రజానీకం గుర్తించక పోవటంలేదు. తగాదాలు పెట్టిన నాయకులకు సరియైన గుణ పాఠము ప్రజలే చెబుతారని హెచ్చరిస్తు విరుస్తున్నాను."

*SRI G. ANJANEYULU :—“ఉపాధ్యక్ష, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికి సంబంధించి నటువంటి బిల్లును యీ నాడు నేను ఎందుకు బలపరచి మాట్లాడుతున్నానో, సభ్యుల కందరికీ నేనొక సామెత చెప్పవలసియిస్తుంది. అదేమిటంటే, చచ్చేనాడి పెళ్లికి వచ్చిందే చాలునని యీ బిల్లును బలపరచవలసివస్తున్నది. ఎందుచేతనంటే, చిట్టచు సామ్రాజ్యవాదుల గొంతుకు కోర్కెలన్నీటికి తలయొగ్గునూ, యీనామమాత్రం స్వరాజ్యం ఎట్లా ఆగిపోయిందో, యీ రోజున యీ ఇండియన్ గొంతులే యీ బిల్లునుకూడా అదే రూపములో ఆమోదింపాల్సి వస్తున్నది. ఎవరైతే యీ బిల్లును ఈనాడు యీ ఎసెంబ్లీలో ప్రతిపాదించటానికి సంసిద్ధులైనారో, ఆ మహానాయకులే యీ బిల్లుకోసం ప్రాతినిధ్యం చేసి అత్యవసరం చేసిన సాటి శ్రీరాములు మొదలైన వారిని పొట్టను పెట్టుకోవడానికి ప్రధాన కారకులు. యీ బిల్లు విద్యోగవంతుల మనముందుకు తీసుకొనివచ్చిన ఆనాడు మన జాతీయ నాయకులుగా కరిగిపోవడమైన ఈ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారి ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం సంపాదింపబడిన ఆంధ్రులు చేసిన అందోళనను, అంటే భాషాప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్ర సిద్ధాంతాన్ని, అటువలె నాగరికత అని ఆక్షేపించారు. చాలామంది యీ ఎసెంబ్లీ మెంబర్లు పొట్ట శ్రీరాములుగా నిరసన వ్రత సమయములో walkout చేస్తున్నప్పుడు ఈ ప్రధానమంత్రిగారి హేళన చేశారు. అటువంటి ప్రధానమంత్రిగారి యీ బిల్లును ప్రతిపాదించటానికి తయారైనారంటే, యిప్పుడు యిందులో విద్యోగ కృత్రిమము ఉన్నదని, అనుమానము కలిగించుతున్నది. ఎందుకంటే ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రాన్ని ఏర్పాటుచేసిన వ్యతిరేకిగానూ శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఈ రోజున యీ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర బిల్లును ఎసెంబ్లీ మెంబర్లు చాలామంది walkout చేసే సమయంలో, అతి హేళనగా మాట్లాడుతూ యీ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రపు బిల్లును ప్రతిపాదించారంటే, యిందులో విద్యోగ కృత్రిమమని అనుమానించవలసివస్తున్నది. భాషాప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్రాలను వ్యతిరేకించుచున్న శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు యీ నాడు యీ బిల్లును హృదయపూర్వకంగా కాకపోయినా వేరే గత్యంతరంకే, యీ రోజున యీ బిల్లును ప్రతిపాదిస్తున్నారని నేను అనుకుంటున్నాను. అయితే యీ బిల్లు స్వరూపం, అవరణలో రేపు ఉదయం క్లాజువారిగా చర్చించేటప్పుడు ప్రతి అంశములోనూగూడా ఏ రకంగా నిర్ణయించబోతారో చూడాలి. ఈ రోజున బిల్లు విషయములో వారు చెప్పిన విషయాలనుబట్టి చూడగా ఇందులో విద్యోగ చాలా కృత్రిమము ఉందని లేలుతున్నది. విలసనగా, భాషా రాష్ట్ర సిద్ధాంతము ఏ విధంగానూ పనికిరాదని రుజువుచేయటానికి యీ బిల్లును అనేక క్లాజులు, సబు క్లాజులు పెట్టి ఒక క్లాజులో ఉండే ఆధికారాని, యింకొక క్లాజులో లేకుండాచేసి, తయారుచేసారన్నమాట. ఎందుకంటే, రాష్ట్రములో వివిధభాషలకు సంబంధించినటువంటి సభ్యులందరూ కూడా, బిల్లులోని ప్రతిక్లాజున్నూ నిష్పక్షపాతంగా పరిశీలించినట్లయితే బోధపడుతుంది. ఈ ఎసెంబ్లీలో 375 మంది సభ్యులు వివిధభాషలు మాట్లాడేవారున్నారు. వీరు అందరికీగూడా యింగ్లీషు భాషను ఆర్థముచేసుకునే తాహతులేదని పూర్తిగా అర్థమవుతున్నది. కాని ఎన్నో సంవత్సరాలుగా అందోళన పలితంగా రానున్నటువంటి యీ బిల్లు అనేక విషయాలతో కూడియున్నది. ఇది ఆంధ్రులకు తరతరాలుగా

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[Sri G. Anjaneyulu]

[14th July 1953]

అన్యాయము కలుగజేసే విధంగా తయారుచేయబడియున్నది. వివిధ భాషలవారికి, అనుమానం కలిగించకుండా చర్చించే అవకాశంలేకుండా అందరికి బోధపడని భాషలో ప్రచురించబడినది. తెలుగు, తమిళం, కన్నడం, మళయాళం నాలుగు భాషలలో ప్రచురింపబడి సభ్యులకు ముందుగానే అందించియుండవలసింది. ఈ బిల్లులోని అంశములను వేపర్లలో వచ్చిన వార్తలనుబట్టి, భాషాప్రయత్నరాష్ట్రాలలో కొకటి అయినటువంటి ఆంధ్ర దేశము ఎలాంటి సభ్యులకు గురికాబోతున్నదో వివిధ భాషలు మాట్లాడే సభ్యులకందరికి తెలియకుండా చేయాలనే దురుద్దేశ్యంతోనే యీ బిల్లు ప్రతిపాదించబడుతున్నదని సూచింపబడియున్నది. మన దేశానికి స్వరాజ్యము యిచ్చే సందర్భములో యింగ్లాండు దేశములో ఆ నాడు బ్రిటిషు సామ్రాజ్యమును పరిపాలించే లేబరు పార్టీవారు మనకు స్వరాజ్యం యిచ్చేటప్పుడు, ఈ నామమాత్రపు స్వాతంత్ర్యాన్ని పూర్తిగా వ్యతిరేకించే చర్యలకూడా ఆ పార్టీని అభినందించవలసివచ్చింది. చర్యలే, యీనామ మాత్రపు స్వరాజ్యస్థాపనకు ఎప్పుడయితే లేరు పార్టీవారిని అభినందించారో, అందులో ఏదో కుట్రయిందని, ఆరోజుననే మన సందర్భముగూడా అనుమానించియున్నాము. దానియొక్క స్వరూపాలు వివిధంగా యీ 7, 8 సంవత్సరాలుగా మన దేశంలో యీ కాంగ్రెసు పరిపాలనలో పరిగణించబడుతున్నాయో మన కందరికీ తెలుసును. స్వరాజ్యము వచ్చిన తదుపరిగూడా యీ 7, 8 సంవత్సరాలుగా భాషారాష్ట్ర సిద్ధాంతాల కనుగుణంగా దేశవిభజనకు సత్కారాలుగూడా చేసి ప్రాణాలుగూడా కోల్పోవేసేగాని యీ బిల్లు రాలేదు. అందువల్ల మిత్రులందరు యీ విషయములో గమనించవలసినది ఏమిటంటే, ఈ శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారికి వేరే గత్యంతరము లేక ఆంధ్రులకు అన్యాయము చేసేసీతగా, యీ ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రపు బిల్లును తయారుచేయించారు ఇటువంటి బిల్లువల్ల ఆంధ్రదేశములో మన మున్నరకోటి ప్రజానీకాని కంతకునూ అన్యాయము జరుగబోతున్నది. వారు యీ బిల్లు విషయములో ఆంధ్రులకు అన్యాయము చేయాలనే కుట్ర బుద్ధికో, చేయలేదనిన్నీ తాను రాజకీయాలనుండి విరమించేముందు, ఆంధ్ర ప్రజానీకానికి శత్రువుగా గుర్తించే పద్ధతులను తాను అనుసరించుటలేదని రుజువుచేసుకోవాలని వారిని నేను హృదయపూర్వకముగా కోరుతూ యింతటికో ముగిస్తున్నాను."

* SRI D. RAMABRAHMAM:—“ఉపాధ్యక్ష, ప్రస్తుతము మన ఎదుట ఉన్నటువంటి యీ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రపు బిల్లును ప్రతిపాదించటానికి అవకాశం యిచ్చినటువంటి కేంద్రప్రభుత్వానిన్నీ, నలభై సంవత్సరాలుగా ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రాధ్యక్షానికి తోడ్పడినటువంటి నాయకులనున్నూ, కట్టకడపట అమరజీవి పాట్టి శ్రీరాములుగారి ఆత్మబలిదాన ఫలితంగా మనకు యీ నాడు యీ బిల్లును ప్రతిపాదించటానికి అవకాశం వచ్చినందులకు వారి నందరినిన్నీ అభినందించుదూ, నా సంతసమును వెల్లబెప్పుచున్నాను. పాట్టి శ్రీరాములుగారు విభుద్దేశ్యముతో వారు ఆత్మబలిదానము చేశారో ఆ ఉద్దేశ్యమునకు వ్యతిరేకంగా యీ బిల్లును తయారుచేసినప్పటికీకూడా మనకు వేరే గత్యంతరములేక నలవది సంవత్సరాల పోరాటానంతరమైనను యీ బిల్లును ప్రవేశపెట్టినందుకు అందరికీ నా అభినందనలు. ఆయినప్పటికిన్నీ యీ బిల్లులోని అంశములనుబట్టి ఆంధ్రభాష మాట్లాడేటువంటి ప్రజానీకాన్ని దూరంచేసి మన మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రములో ఉన్నటువంటి కొన్ని ఆంధ్రప్రాంతాలు వేరే డ్విటలో విలీనము చేసియున్నవి. కాని ఏ ఏ భాషా ప్రాంతాలను ఆయా భాషా రాష్ట్రాలలో చేర్చబడలేదు. ఈ విధంగా ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతాలను మరొక భాషా రాష్ట్రములో చేర్చడమనేది అత్యంత శోచనీయం, అన్యాయమని చెప్పవలసియున్నది. ఇందుకు గాను మన ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర సరిహద్దులలో నున్న తెలుగు కూట్లాడే సభ్యులందరుగూడా

14th July 1953]

[Sri D. Ramabrahmam]

కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం మీదకు ఒత్తిడి తెచ్చి, ఒక బౌండరీ కమిషనును వెంటనే ఏర్పాటు చేయించి, ప్రజలలో చిక్కులు, విషవాలు జరగకుండా చేయగలండులకు మనయొక్క ఆభిప్రాయాలను ప్రభుత్వం ద్వారా, కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలియజేయాలని కోరుతున్నాను. ఇంతేకాకుండా మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రములోని అస్తిపాస్తులు విభజన విషయంలో ఆంధ్రులకు అన్యాయము జరగకుండా ప్రతి సభ్యుడున్నూ మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రమునంచి విడివడిపోయ్యే సమయములో అందరుగూడా వికమత్వముతో, అన్నదమ్ములులాగు మెలగాలని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఇంతేకాకుండా మనమందరము శతృభావం లేకుండా, ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి రావలసిన ఆస్తి, అప్పులు సక్రమంగా చట్ట రీత్యా న్యాయపద్ధతిన విభజించాలని సభ్యులందరికీ మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ నాడు యీ బిల్లును ప్రతిపాదించినందులకు మన ప్రధానమంత్రి అయిన శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారిని నేను అభినందించుచున్నాను. ఈ బిల్లులో ఉన్నటువంటి కొద్ది మార్పులనుగూడా వారు అంగీకరిస్తూ, ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి రావలసిన ఆస్తి అప్పుల విషయములో సక్రమ మార్గమును కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి సూచిస్తూ, ఆంధ్రులకు అన్యాయము జరగకుండా చేయమని శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారిని కోరుతూ యింతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను."

* SRI B. KRISHNAMOORTHY ROW:-- "అభ్యుతే! చాలా కాలంనుండి 4-25 p.m.

ఆంధ్రప్రజలు ఒకవైపు, అన్ని ప్రజాస్వామిక పక్షాలూ కూడా మరొకవైపు భాష ప్రయత్న రాష్ట్ర అవతరణకోసం కృషి సలిపి, త్యాగంచేసిన ఫలితంగా ఈనాడు రాష్ట్ర శాసన సభా సమావేశంలో రాజగోపాలాచారిగారి ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి సంబంధించిన బిల్లును ప్రవేశపెట్టడం చాలా సంతోషించదగిన విషయం. బిల్లును ప్రతిపాదించినవారికీ, ప్రతిపాదించడానికి కావలసిన కృషి సలిపిన వారికీ ఆటు కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి కూడా నా అభినందనలు తెలుపుతున్నాను. ఒక విషయం మాత్రం ఈనాడు అన్ని పక్షాలవారూ గమనించవలసి ఉంది. మనం కోరిన రాష్ట్రం, కోరిన పద్ధతులలో కోరిన రూపంలో ఈనాడు రాష్ట్రాన్ని సంపాదించుకుంటున్నామా దానికి వ్యతిరేకంగా భిన్నమైన రూపంలో రాష్ట్రం సంపాదించుకుంటున్నామా అని ఆలోచించాలి. మనం కోరిన రాష్ట్రం, కోరిన రూపంలో రాలేదు. మనకు రావలసిన ప్రాంతాలు ఎక్కువగా పోగొట్టుకున్నాం. మనకు రావలసినటువంటి భాగం కూడా, న్యాయమైనటువంటి హక్కు భక్తములు కూడా విశిష్ట రాష్ట్రములోనుండి పొందగల్గితామనేది సందేహస్పదంగాయింది. ఈ బిల్లు ద్వారాగా ఆలోచించి చూస్తే బిల్లు ప్రతిపాదించినందులకు అభినందించవలసినదే కాని బిల్లులో ఉన్న విషయం మాత్రం ఏమాత్రమూ ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలకు సంబంధించిన ప్రతినిధి ఎవరూ కూడా అభినందించలేదని గట్టిగా చెప్పుచున్నాను. అస్తిపాస్తుల పంపకవిషయంలో చాలావరకూ దెబ్బతీసేటట్లే ఉంది ఈ బిల్లు. పోనీ ఈనాడు మనకు ఇచ్చిన భాగం ఇచ్చిన ప్రాంతం చాలా కొద్ది. మనకు రావలసిన వాటా ఎవరిబలం వారు ఉపయోగించినా చాలావరకూ ఎగిరిపోయింది. ఒకచోట సరిహద్దుసంఘం నిర్ణయించేవరకూ అగి ఉండమంటారు. ఒకవైపు సరిహద్దు సంఘం లేకుండా మూడవ వారిని తెచ్చిపెట్టి, వారి నిర్ణయం ఆక్రమమైనా ఒప్పుకోవలసినదే అనే విభాసం కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం అనుసరిస్తోంది. ఈనాడు బళ్లారి జిల్లాలో మనకు రావలసిన భాగం, ముఖ్యంగా బళ్లారి తాలూకా ప్రజాసీకంలో ఎక్కువమంది ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రంలో చేరాలని వారి అభిప్రాయం ప్రకటించినాకూడా అక్కడ పైత్రెవరూగారి పొరపాటో లేక కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం మరి యింకెవరి చేతులలో నైనా లాంగిపోయిందోగాని, బళ్లారికి ప్రత్యేకమైన ఉద్యోగాని నియమించి, ఆ మిత్రాగారి తీర్మానం ఈవరం విభాగం ఒప్పుకోకుండా, ఈవరం ప్రసాదించామని గొంతు ఒకవైపు కోసివేశారు. సహజమైన కోర్కెలనుకూడా అడ్డుపెట్టి, ఆ భాగం లేకుండా చేసివేశారు. ఈనాడు, అధికారం ఉన్నదని, బలం ఉన్నదని కన్నడిగులకు పలుకుబడి

[Sri B. Krishnamoorthi Row]

[14th July 1953]

యందుని చేయవచ్చు. కాని ఉత్తరొత్తరా ఆంధ్ర జాతికి చాలా చెబ్బు. రేపుత్తూరు లోనే కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం భాషా ప్రయత్న రాష్ట్ర సిద్ధాంతాన్ని ఎంతమాత్రం దేశ మంతటా అమలుపరచుటకు వీలవుతుంది అనే విషయం మాత్రం చర్చించుటకు ఒక కమిషన్ ఏర్పాటు చెయ్యాలనే దృఢ సంకల్పంతో ఉంటూ, ఇక్కడ మాత్రం ఇంత తొందరగా పారపాటుపడడం న్యాయంకాదని కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఎట్లాఉన్నను, ఈ నాడు ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర ఆవతరణకు నిర్ణయించబడిన లేదీ ఆక్టోబరు 1 వ లేదీ లోపల బల్లారి తాలూకాలో నైబిన్లెబుద్వారా అక్కడి ప్రజాభిప్రాయం వివిధంగా ఉంటే అవిధంగా నిర్ణయించడం ప్రజాస్వామికానికి సముచితమైన పద్ధతి అని కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. ఇంకా అస్పాన్సుల సంపకం విషయంలో, ఎక్కువ అప్పుమాత్రం మాకు ముట్టచెప్పేటట్లే ఉన్నది. కాని, రావలసిన భాగం రాలేదు. ఈనాడు ఆంధ్ర జిల్లాల పద్దులు తీసుకొని రెక్క వేసుకుంటే ఎక్కువ భాగం ఖర్చుపెట్టబడకుండా ఒక్క దక్షిణాది జిల్లాలలో ఆరవ జిల్లాలలో ప్రాజెక్టులకేమీ, శరీరశుల అభివృద్ధికేమీ అన్ని విషయాలలో డబ్బు ఎక్కువగా ఖర్చు పెట్టుకున్నారు. ఈనాడు అప్పుమాత్రం ఎక్కువగా ఇస్తున్నారేగాని, వాటిలో భాగం ఇవ్వడంలేదు. ఈవిషయంలో కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వంలో తయారైన బిల్లులో న్యాయమైన పద్ధతిలో సంపిణి జరగకుండా ఉంది. దీనికి సవరణలు సూచించాలనే దృక్పథంతో ఉన్నాం. వాటిపై చర్చనచ్చినప్పుడు విపులంగా చెప్పదలచుకున్నాను. ఇంకా తుంగభద్రా ప్రాజెక్టుకట్టబోతూ యున్నాము. ఆ ప్రాజెక్టు నుండి వెనుకబడిన ప్రాంతాలైన అభివృద్ధికానటువంటి కడప, కర్నూలు, బల్లారి జిల్లాలలో కొంతలాభం కలుగుతుందనే దృక్పథంతో ఆనాడు తయారు చేస్తే ఈనాడు అది అదీనుండికూడా ఈ ప్రాంతాలు వాటినుండి లాభం పొందుటకు వీలవుతుందా లేదా అనేటటువంటి ఒక సందేహము కన్పిటువంటి రీతిగా మర బిల్లు తయారుచేశారు. ఈ విషయ లో అందరి అభిప్రాయం కూడా ఏ ప్రాంతాల అభివృద్ధికొసం, ఏ ప్రాంతాలను పారిశ్రామికంగానెమీ వ్యావసాయకంగా నేమి ఆ ప్రాజెక్టు అభివృద్ధికొనికి కీసుకువచ్చుటకు ఉద్దేశి ఏ, ఆ ప్రాజెక్టు పని నిర్మాణం ప్రారంభించారో వాటికి ఈనాడు ప్రాముఖ్యం ఇచ్చినట్లయితే చాలా న్యాయం కల్గి చేసినట్లవుతుంది. ఇక రాజకీయ వాతావరణం ఇక్కడ కూడా ఒకవైపు కోస్తా జిల్లాలవారికి అక్కడ ఉన్న ప్రజానీకానికి అక్కడ సమీపంలో ముఖ్య పట్టణం రాలేదని నిరుత్సాహంగా యున్నది. ఇక మదగానుకు సమీపముగాయున్న చిత్తూరు జిల్లా వాసులకు చిన్న పట్టణం, అదీనుండి అత్యంత సన్నిహితంగా యున్న మదరాసు నగరంపై ఈనాడు వివాదం నాన్సు లేకుండా పోగొట్టుకున్నామని చిత్తూరు ప్రాంతం వారికి ఉన్నది. అటు బల్లారి వైపు వెళ్ళితే, బల్లారిలో భాగం రాలేదని నిస్పృహ మొత్తం రాష్ట్రం అలా కూడా ఉత్సాహ పూరితమైన వాతావరణం లేదు. ప్రతివారికి ప్రతిపక్షానికి కొంత పోగొట్టుకున్నట్లు విచారంతో ప్రారంభించినా మాట వరసకు అభినందిస్తున్నారే కాని, హృదయపూర్వకంగా అభినందించడం లేదు. అభినందించక తప్పదు కాబట్టి అభినందిస్తాము. ఒకటి మాత్రం ఏ పక్షం వారైనా ముఖ్యమైన వాదోపవాదాలకు దిగి, కోస్తా జిల్లాల వారిని ప్రజాస్వామిక పక్షాల వారిని ఒప్పించి ముఖ్యపట్టణం నిర్ణయించుకున్నాము, నిర్ణయించుకున్నప్పటికీ, అటు కోస్తా జిల్లాలవారుకాని, రాయలసీమవారుగాని, రాయలసీమనీ కోస్తా జిల్లాలనీ అనే వాదానికి స్వస్తి చెప్పి సహజమైన మైత్రీతో వెనుకబడిన ప్రాంతాల అభివృద్ధికి కృషి చేయాలనే దృక్పథంతో ముందుకువస్తే రాష్ట్రం ముందుకు వస్తుంది. సవరణలు వచ్చినప్పుడు క్లాజులు చర్చకు వచ్చినప్పుడు నా అభిప్రాయం తెలియజేస్తానని మనవి చేస్తూ విరమిస్తున్నాను."

14th July 1953]

*SRI S. NARAYANAPPA :—“ ఆధ్యక్ష, ఈ సమయంలో ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర బిల్లు ప్రవేశపెట్టడం ముదావహం. ఆయినా ఇందులో దురిశ్చయమున్న విషయాలు చాల ఉన్నాయి. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం అవతరించే ఈ సమయంలో శాసన సభ్యులు మిత్రులు ఎందరో చరిత్రను ఉద్ఘాటించారు. తిరిగి తిరిగి చరిత్రను ఉద్ఘాటించడంవల్ల ఏమీ లాభంలేదు. రాజీయే ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం చిన్నానన్న మొక్కలు ముక్కలై విర్రదుంపందన్న విషయంలో మాత్రం అందరూ ఏకీభవిస్తున్నారు. ఆయినా వచ్చే రాష్ట్రాన్ని తీసుకొని దాన్ని చక్క చేసుకోవలసిన బాధ్యత ఆంధ్ర శాసనసభ్యులు నాయకులైతే వున్నది. ఈ బిల్లులో ఎన్నో అంశములు వున్నాయి. కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఈ బిల్లును డ్రావు చేసినపుడు ఒరిస్సా రాష్ట్రాన్ని ఏర్పాటుచేసినపుడు గమనించబడిన కొన్ని ముఖ్య అంశాలను దృష్టిలో వుంచుకొని బిల్లును చదువగా గోచరమగుచున్నది. ఆయితే 1949-50 పార్లమెంట్ కమిటీవారి సూచనలే ఎక్కువ భాగం ఇందులో పొందుపరచబడినట్లున్నాయి. ఆయితే 1949-50 పార్లమెంట్ కమిటీ వారి సూచనలు తయారై ఇప్పటికి చాలాకాలమైనది. ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితులు ఎన్నో మారి నాయి. కొత్త పన్నులు విధిస్తున్నాడు. సహజ సమస్యలు చాలా క్లిష్టతరంగా పరిణ మించాయి. వీటన్నింటినీ చూస్తూవుంటే చాలా అందోళనకరంగాను భయోత్సాహం గాను వుంటోంది. ఎంత అందోళనకరంగావున్నా, ఎన్ని సందేహాలు ఏర్పడినా రాష్ట్రాన్ని తప్పక తీసుకోవలసిన కట్టితి ఏర్పడింది. ఈ బిల్లును అందరూ తప్పనిసరిగా సమర్థిస్తున్నారే కాని హృదయపూర్వకంగా కాదని నా అభిప్రాయం. ఇప్పటినుండి ఆయినా ఆంధ్రదేశాన్ని ఏలుకునే భాగ్యం లభిస్తున్నది అనే ఆశాభావాన్ని మాత్రమే వెల్లడిస్తున్నాడు. సహజ విషయంలో కొంత ప్రసంగించక తప్పదు. బళ్లారి తాలూకాను మైసూరు రాష్ట్రంలో చేర్చినట్లు కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వంవారు ప్రకటించారు. ఆయితే అక్కడ ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలు కోరుతున్నది ఆంధ్రులు ఎక్కువగా వుండే బళ్లారి తాలూకాలోని బళ్లారి, రూపనగుడి, మోక ఫిర్కాలు మాత్రం ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రంలో చేరాలన్నదే. మిగతా బళ్లారి జిల్లా మైసూరులో చేరినా కరవాలేదు అని ఆంధ్ర నాయకులు ముక్త కంఠంతో చెబుతూవుంటే వారి మేర వినేవారు లేరు. చిత్తూరులో కొన్ని ప్రాంతాలు తమిళ ప్రాంతంలో చేరవలసిన సందర్భంలో, తిరుత్తణిలో అల్లరులు జరిగినాయి. వెంటనే భారత ప్రధాన మంత్రి ఆ విషయంలో సహజ నిర్ణాయక సంఘం ఏర్పాటు చేయబడుతుందని చెప్పారు. బళ్లారి ప్రసక్తి అందులో లేదు. బళ్లారి విషయంలో ఒకాయన ఉపవాసం చేస్తున్నాడు. 21 రోజులు గడిచిపోయినాయి. 21 రోజులలోపుగా బళ్లారి విషయం పరిష్కారం కాకపోయిన అమరణ ఉపవాసం చేస్తానని ఆయన అంటున్నాడు. పొట్టి శ్రీరాములుగారి ఆత్మ బలిదానంతో ఏర్పడే రాష్ట్రం ఇంకా ఎన్ని ఆత్మలను బలి తీసుకుంటుందో అని భయం వేస్తోంది. ఈ సందర్భంలో ప్రభుత్వంలో వుండే పెద్దలు, నాయకత్వం వహించిన నాయకులు సమగ్రంగా యోచించి విష ఫలితాలకు దారి తీయకుండా పరిస్థితులను చక్కదిద్దవలసిన అవసరం వున్నదని నేను మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ప్రజావాక్యం ప్రకారం బళ్లారి భవిష్యం నిర్ణయం కావాలని బళ్లారి ఆంధ్రులు కోరుతున్నారు. ఇది న్యాయమైన కోరిక. సబబైన కోరిక. ఆ ప్రాంతంలో వుండే ప్రజలు మైసూరులో చేరడానికి ఇష్టపడితే వారికి ఏలాంటి అభ్యంతరంలేదు. లేక తెలుగు ప్రాంతంలో చేరడానికి ఇష్టపడితే అలా చేయవలసి వుంటుంది. ప్రభుత్వంవారు కూడా ఈ విషయాలను గమనించి బిల్లుకు సవరణలను ప్రతిపాదించినప్పుడు ఈ విషయాన్ని పొందుపరిస్తే వాగుంటుంది అని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. తరువాత అన్నీ ఆపటం విషయాలు ఎన్నోవున్నాయి. అన్న దమ్ములు విభాగాలైనప్పుడు అన్నగాని, తమ్ముడుగాని మంచి భాగం. సారవంతమైన భూమి తీసుకుని, రెండవవానికి మెట్ట భూమి లేక చుట్టి భూమి ఇస్తే, అటువంటి తగాయి

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దాను పంచాయతీ మూలంగా పరిష్కరించడం జరుగుతోంది. సారవంతమైన భూమి లీసుకున్నందుకు అదనంగా ఇంత మొత్తం ఇవ్వవలసినా చెప్పి పరిష్కారం చేయడం జరుగుతుంది. అదే విధంగా ఆస్తి అప్పుల పంతుకం విషయంలో సవ్యమైన పద్ధతుల్లో పరిష్కారంచేసి కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి సిఫార్సు చేస్తే ముందు ముందు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం బాగుపడుతుంది కాని కేవలం రాష్ట్రం వచ్చినంత మాత్రాన ఆంధ్రులకు ఆకాశాన్నుంచి ఊడి పడేది ఏమీలేదు. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం అనేక చిక్కులతో వస్తున్న సంగతి అందరికీ తెలుసు.

“ఇక తుంగభద్ర ప్రాజెక్టుకు సంబంధించిన విషయం లీసుకుందాము. అన్ని విధములా వెనుకబడి, క్షామదేవతకు నిలయమైఉన్న రాయలసీమను అభివృద్ధిపరచుటకే ముఖ్యంగా ఈ తుంగభద్ర ప్రాజెక్టు ఉద్దేశించబడినది. ఈ ప్రాజెక్టు నిమిత్తం ఇంతవరకు దాదాపు 20 కోట్ల రూపాయలు వెచ్చించబడినది. అయినప్పటికీ ఈ నాడు ఆ ప్రాజెక్టు ఉన్నప్రాంతము మైసూరు సంస్థానములో చేర్చవలసినారు. ఇందువల్ల ఆంధ్రకు, ముఖ్యంగా రాయలసీమకు విశేషమైనపట్టు కలుగగలదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర విభజన జరుగునప్పుడు తుంగభద్ర ప్రాజెక్టు నిమిత్తం ఖర్చుచేయబడిన మొత్తం మొదట ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి ఖర్చుచేయబడినట్లు చూపబడవలసిన ఈ బిల్లులో ఉంది. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం ఏర్పడినతరువాత ఆంధ్ర, మైసూరు ప్రభుత్వాలు రెండూ ఈ ప్రాజెక్టు విషయమై ఒక ఒప్పందానికి రావలసిన, ఆ ఒప్పందం ప్రకారం తుంగభద్ర నదీజలాలను, విద్యుచ్ఛక్తిని, పంచుకొనవలసినకూడా ఈ బిల్లులో ఉంది. ఒకవేళ ఈ ఉభయప్రభుత్వాలవారు ఒక అంగీకారానికి రాలేకపోయినట్లైతే భారతదేశ అధ్యక్షులవారి తుదినిర్ణయం ప్రకారం తుంగభద్ర ప్రాజెక్టు నిర్వహణ జరుగవలసిఉంది. ఇటువంటి విధానంవల్ల ఆంధ్రులకు కష్టంసంభవించవచ్చుననేభయం రాయలసీమ ప్రజలలో ఏర్పడింది. ఈ బిల్లులోని క్లాజుల ప్రకారం యికముందు తుంగభద్ర ప్రాజెక్టు నిర్వహణ హైదరాబాదు, మైసూరు, ఆంధ్రప్రభుత్వాలపై ఉంటుంది. అందువల్ల యీ ప్రాజెక్టును అభివృద్ధిపరచటానికి తుంగభద్ర ఎగువకాల్యాను నిర్మించి రాయలసీమను కరువుకాలకాలముంచి శాశ్వతంగా విముక్తి చేయటానికి ఎట్టి అవరోధాలులేకుండా మనము ఆశ్రమత్తంతో మొగవలసివుంది. ఆంధ్ర సభ్యులందరు యీ విషయాన్ని గమనించి ఆత్యంత శ్రద్ధతో సవరణలు పంపులు అగత్యము లేనదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

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“ఇక హైకోర్టు విషయం గమనించండి. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం ఏర్పడిన తర్వాత ఆంధ్ర శాసనసభ్యులు ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర హైకోర్టును ఏర్పాటు చేయవలసిన లేకో నిర్ణయించ వలసిన ఉన్నది. అయితే హైకోర్టు స్థలనిర్ణయం, గవర్నరుగారి అంగీకారంతో Chief Justice చేయవలసినా చెప్పి బిల్లులోవున్నది. ఈ విధంగా హైకోర్టు స్థలనిర్ణయం అధికారుల చేతులలో ఉండడం ఎంతమాత్రం భావ్యంకాదు. హైకోర్టు ఎవ్వరు వుంచవలసే ఆంధ్ర శాసనసభ్యులే నిర్ణయించవలసినదని ఆంధ్రప్రజలు కోరుతున్నారు. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం ఏర్పాటుతోపాటు ఆంధ్రదేశంలోనే ఆంధ్ర హైకోర్టు నిర్మాణం జరగవలసిన ఆంధ్రప్రజానీకం కోరుతున్నారు. ఇది చాలా సమంజసమైనటువంటి విషయం కాబట్టి ఆంధ్ర శాసనసభ్యుల నిర్ణయానుసారంగా ఆంధ్ర హైకోర్టు ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతంలోనే ఏర్పాటుచేయాలనే అంశాన్ని యీ బిల్లులో పొందుపరచడం అత్యవసరమని నేను అనుకుంటున్నాను.

“ఇక కర్నూలును రాజధానిగా నిర్ణయించడం విషయమై కొందరు విమర్శిస్తున్నారు. కర్నూలును రాజధానిగా వరించి నాయకులు ఉదారబుద్ధితో ప్రవర్తించారు. వెనుక

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[Sri S. Narayanappa]

బడివున్న రాయలసీమ ప్రాంతాన్ని అభివృద్ధి పరచడానికి దోహదమిచ్చే నిర్ణయాన్ని నాయకులు చేసినందుకు రాయలసీమ ప్రజాసేవకు చాలా సంతోషించుచున్నాను. ఇదివరలో ఉత్తర సర్కారు రాయలసీమ ప్రాంతాల నాయకుల ఒడంబడిక ప్రకారం మన ఆంధ్ర శాసనసభ్యులు చేసిన నిర్ణయం ఉత్తరాత్మమమైనదని అందరు గుర్తించి మన్నింపవలసివున్నది. అదేవిధంగా ఆంధ్రదేశంలో వెనుకబడివున్న రాయలసీమ, శ్రీకాకుళం, విశాఖపట్టణంవంటి జిల్లాలను అభివృద్ధిపరచుటకుగాను ఉత్తర్రోతరా విర్వడబోయే ఆంధ్ర ప్రభుత్వాలు కృషిచేస్తాయి అని ఆశిద్దాము. ఆంధ్ర శాసన సభ్యులలోని ఒకభాగ సంఘాతకులు కర్నూలును తాత్కాలిక రాజధానిగా ఎన్నుకొనుచూ చేసిన నిర్ణయాన్ని కేంద్రప్రభుత్వంవారుకూడా వివిధమైన మార్పుచేయకుండా మన్నింప దలచినట్లు తెలియరావడం ముదావహమైన విషయం. కర్నూలు నిర్ణయాన్ని ఆమోదిస్తూ మాట్లాడిన ఆంధ్ర శాసనసభ్యుల నందరినీకూడా యీ సమయంలో నేను అభినందిస్తున్నాను. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర రాజధాని నిర్ణయవిషయంగురించి అయిదు రోజులు చర్చ జరిగింది. చర్చలో చాలా ఉద్దిక్మైన ఉపన్యాసాలుకూడా కొందరు సభ్యులు చేశారు. పులికల కూడా చాలా ఉద్దిక్మైన వ్యాసాలు వ్రాశాయి రాయలసీమ వాసులు సర్కారువాసులు అనే బేదాభిప్రాయాలు రెవ్వనికీ విధంగా పులికలవారు కూడా ఆరోజులలోనూ, యీనాటికి ఆనుసరించడం చాలా విచారకరమైన విషయం. ఇదియునుగాక నందికొండ ప్రాజెక్టునూ, లేక సిద్దేశ్వరం ప్రాజెక్టునూ, దేనిని ముందు నిర్మించాలి అనే విషయమై తర్జన భర్జనలు జరుపుతున్నారు. ఈ విషయంలోకూడా పులికలవారు నాయకులు కొంత విచరితవైఖరిని ప్రదర్శిస్తుండడము భావ్యంకాదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఏప్రాంతం వెనుకబడివుందో, ఏప్రాంతం కరువుకాటకాలకు నిలయమై ఊమడివడతకు గురిఅయివుందో ఆప్రాంతాలను రక్షించడం, వాటిని అభివృద్ధిపరచడం అందరియొక్క కర్తవ్యం, విద్యుత్తు ధర్మం అని గుర్తించాలి. అందుకుగానే రాజోయే ఆంధ్ర ప్రభుత్వం కృషిచేయవలసియున్నది. అదేవిధంగా అన్ని పార్టీలవారు కృషి చేస్తారని ప్రజాస్వామిక పక్షాలవారందరు సుహృద్భావంతో విశ్వస్థులుగా యిందుకు పాటుపడతారని ఆశిద్దాం. ఐకమత్యంతో అందరమూకలసి సుస్థిరమైన ప్రభుత్వాన్ని ఏర్పాటుచేయడానికి ఆంధ్ర నాయకులందరు కృషిచేయవలసినదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. తరతరాలుగావచ్చించిన ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం విర్వడవలెనని ఆంధ్రలో సుస్థిరప్రభుత్వం ఏర్పడి ఆంధ్రదేశం సర్వతోముఖాభివృద్ధి చెందవలెనని తాను ఆనిస్తున్నానని, అందుకుగాను తాను కృషిచేస్తాననికూడా వెనుక ఒక పర్యాయం మన మద్రాసురాష్ట్ర ముఖ్యమంత్రి శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు యీ శాసనసభలో చెప్పేయన్నారు. ఆంధ్రులపట్ల వారికి లున్న అభిమానాన్ని వ్యక్తం చేయవలసిన తరుణం ఆసన్నమైంది. వారు ఇదివరలో భాషా ప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణానికి వ్యతిరేకులైనప్పటికీ, ఇప్పుడు ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణాన్ని ఆంగీకరించారు. ఈ బిల్లును ఈ శాసనసభలో ప్రతిపాదించే అవకాశంకూడా వారికి లభించింది. ఇప్పుడు ఆంధ్రదేశం ఎన్నో విధముల వెనుకబడివున్నది. ఆంధ్రదేశం అభివృద్ధి చెందుటకు అన్ని విధముల సహాయపడవలసిన బాధ్యత మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వంమీద ఉన్నది. ఇందుకుగాను అవసరమైన సదుపాయముల నన్నింటిని శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు కలుగ జేయాలి. మన ఉభయ రాష్ట్రాలు ఎప్పుడూ స్నేహభావంతో మెలగవలసివున్నది. ఇది ఉభయ ప్రాంతాల ప్రజలకు శ్రేయస్కరం. ఇందుకుగాను శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు సహాయపడవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను. ఇది ఒక కుటుంబ విభజనవంటిది. విడిపోతున్న అన్నదమ్ములమధ్యకూడా సుఖంగా ఉండవలెనని, సహృద్భావంతో మెలగవలెనని, ఎవ్వరికి అన్యాయం జరుగరాదని అందరూ భావించి అవిధముగ ప్రవర్తించవలెను. అవిధం గానే మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఆంధ్రులపట్ల న్యాయదృష్టితో వ్యవహరించవలెనని, ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం సర్వతోముఖంగా అభివృద్ధిచెందునట్లుగా అట్టి అప్పుల పంపకం జరుపవలె

[Sri S. Narayanappa]

[14th July 1953]

ననికూడా కోరుతున్నాను. శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు చెప్పినట్లు మనమందరం గతాన్ని విస్తరించి స్నేహభావంతోను, సామరస్యంతోను వివిధ సమస్యలను పరిష్కరించుకోవడం ఉభయపక్షములకు ముఖ్యకర్తవ్యం. ఇందుకుగాను అందరు సహాయపడవలెనని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా ఆంధ్రనాయకులందరు ఈ తరణంలో విభేదాలను విడనాడి ఆంధ్రలో సుస్థిర ప్రభుత్వాన్ని ఏర్పాటుచేయడానికి ఆంధ్రదేశాన్ని అభివృద్ధిపరచడానికి సర్వవిధాలా ప్రయత్నించవలెనని మనవిచేస్తూ నా ఉపన్యాసాన్ని ముగిస్తూ, ఆంధ్ర బిల్లును యీ శాసనసభలో ప్రవచించుటకు బలపరచుచున్నాను.”

(At this stage, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.)

MR. SPEAKER:—“Does any hon. Member want to speak now? We have six minutes more.”

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p.m.

*SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMY:—“అధ్యక్ష, శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ప్రవేశపెట్టిన ఈ బిల్లును నేను హృదయపూర్వకంగా బలపరుస్తున్నాను. అయితే ఈ బిల్లులో వివిధ లోపాలు లేనని నా అభిప్రాయం కాదు. చాలా కాలంగా ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలు కోరుతున్న కోరిక, ఈ డేరే సమయం ఆసన్నమైంది. ఆంధ్ర ప్రజల శ్రేయస్సుకోరి నేను ఈ బిల్లును బలపరుచడం నా కర్తవ్యంగా భావిస్తున్నాను. విలే ఆనేక క్లాజులను సవరించవలసిన అవసరం ఉన్నది. ఇదివరలో ఆంధ్రదేశానికి మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రంలో కలిసి ఉండడంవల్ల ప్రాజెక్టుల విషయంలో, ఎలక్ట్రిసిటీ విషయంలో, విద్య విషయంలో, వ్యవసాయాభివృద్ధి విషయంలో, ఇంకెన్నో ఇతరవిధాల కూడా ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలకు అన్యాయం జరిగింది అని ఆంధ్ర ప్రజాసేవకం భావిస్తుంది. అదే నా అభిప్రాయం కూడా. మనం విడిపోయే ఘడియ సమీపిస్తుంది. ఇప్పుడైన ఈ ఆఖరు గడియలో మనం సామరస్యంతో, సుహృద్భావంతో, న్యాయంగా మనకు ఎవరెవరికి ఎంతెంత రావాలో, లెక్కచూచుకొని విడిపోవడం మంచిది.

“ఈ నాడు యీ బిల్లును బలపరుస్తున్నామంటే, మా ఆంధ్రదేశాన్ని అభివృద్ధి పరచేందుకున్న, మా ప్రజలు కోరుచున్నటువంటి ప్రాజెక్టులను నిర్మించేందుకున్న, మా ఆంధ్ర జాతియొక్క సంస్కృతిని అభివృద్ధి పరచేందుకున్న, మా విశ్వవిద్యాలయాన్ని అభివృద్ధి చేసేందుకున్న, మేము కృషిచేయకలిగివుంటుంటే ఒక సదవకాశము దీని ద్వారా వస్తున్నది. దీన్ని సవ్యంగా ఉపయోగపెట్టడం అనేది మా అంతర్గత సమస్య అయినప్పటికీ, మా ఆంధ్రదేశాన్ని, ఆంధ్రప్రజను అభివృద్ధిపరచుకోగల అవకాశాన్ని ఇస్తున్నది గనుక ఈ బిల్లును బలపరచవలసిన అవసరం ఏర్పడినది. అంతే కాదు నేటివరకు కూడా ప్రభుత్వం తమ పరిపాలనా వ్యవహారములలోను, కోర్టులలోను, విశ్వవిద్యాలయాలలోను, ఆంగ్లమునకే ప్రాముఖ్యము నిస్తున్నది. పరిపాలనా వ్యవహారములతో ఆంగ్లమందే జరుపబడుచూ, మాతృభాష అభివృద్ధిచెందుటకు అవకాశ మివ్వకుండా యున్నది. ఆలాంటిప్పుడు, మాకు ప్రత్యేకరాష్ట్రము రావడంవల్ల, మా మాతృభాషలోనే పరిపాలనా వ్యవహారములతో నడుపుకొనుటకును, హైకోర్టువరకు కూడ అన్ని కోర్టులలోను మాతృభాషలోనే వ్యవహారము జరుపుకొనుటకును, ఆ విధంగా అన్ని విధాలా మాతృభాషకు ప్రాముఖ్యత నిచ్చి దాన్ని అభివృద్ధిపరచుకొనుటకును కూడ దీని వల్ల అవకాశం వస్తున్నది. మాకు ప్రత్యేకరాష్ట్రం ఏర్పడడం ద్వారా మా ప్రభుత్వం ఆలాంటి సౌకర్యాలన్నీ కలుగజేసేందుకు అవకాశం కలుగుతుంది. ఆ విధంగా ప్రభుత్వ పరిపాలన ప్రజల కందుచాటులోనికి వస్తుంది. కాబట్టి, ఆలాంటి అవకాశాన్ని పొందడం కోసమని తద్వారా మా జాతి అభివృద్ధి చెందుతుందని చెప్పి ఈ బిల్లును నేను బలపరుస్తున్నాను. కాని, హైకోర్టు ఏర్పరచేవిషయములలోగాని లేక రాజధాని విషయములలో

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[Sri M. Lakshmanaswamy]

గాని, ఆర్థికంగా మారు రావలసిన టావా దేవీల విషయములోగాని ఈ బిల్లులో లోపాలున్నవని చెప్పక తప్పదు. వీటిని గురించి మా మిత్రులు ఇదిపరకు విమర్శించడం జరిగింది. ఈ సందర్భంలో శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు, ఈ విషయాలన్నీ క్లాజువారి చర్చ జరిగేటప్పుడు వస్తాయని, అప్పుడు వాటిని గురించి మాట్లాడవచ్చునని, ఇప్పుడు అవన్నీ మాట్లాడ సవసరంలేదని చెప్పారు. కాని, వాటిని గురించి ఇప్పుడు బొత్తిగా చెప్పకుండా ఉండడం సాధ్యం కాదు. ఇప్పుడు ఆ విషయాలన్నీ కొద్దిగా సభ్యుల దృష్టికి తెచ్చినట్లయితే, అందరు వాటిని గురించి ఆలోచించుకొని, వాటిలో లోపాలున్నవా లేక సరిగా ఉన్నవా అని నూదించి క్లాజువారి చర్చ సందర్భంలో వారి ఆధిపత్యాన్ని ఇచ్చేందుకు చాలా తోడ్పడుతుంది. కాబట్టి, ఈ విషయాలను తప్పకుండా విమర్శించవలసియున్నది. ఇకముందు మాట్లాడబోయే సభ్యులు కూడా వాటిని గురించి మాట్లాడితే చాగుంటుంది. ఇప్పుడు మాట్లాడే విషయాలన్నీ కూడ ముందు క్లాజువారి చర్చకు తోడ్పడుతాయి. ఆ విధంగా ఈ బిల్లుయొక్క లోపాలను సవరించి, అంధ్ర జాతియొక్క బేస్సత్వానికి తోడ్పడగలదని ఆశిస్తూ ఈ బిల్లును బలపరచున్నాను."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 9-30 a.m. on Wednesday, 15th July 1953."

The House then adjourned.

V.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

^a 1. G.O. No. 453, Public (Services), dated the 24th February 1953, regarding the Annual Report of the Madras Public Service Commission for 1951-52. [Laid on the table of the House under Article 323 (3) of the Constitution of India.]

^a 2. G.O. No. 2222, L.A., dated the 11th November 1952, regarding the description of the boundaries of the area excluded from the Ramanathapuram District Board. [Laid on the table under section 3-A (3) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.]

3. Amendments to the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931. [Laid on the table under section 11 (2) of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931.]

(a) G.O. Ms. No. 928, Home, dated the 20th March 1953.

(b) G.O. Ms. No. 967, Home, dated the 23rd March 1953.

(c) G.O. Ms. No. 1185, Home, dated the 10th April 1953.

(d) G.O. Ms. No. 1360, Home, dated the 24th April 1953.

4. Amendments to the Madras Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. [Laid on the table of the House under section 133 (3) of the Madras Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.]

(a) G.O. Ms. No. 4635, Home, dated 28th December 1952.

(b) G.O. Ms. No. 315, Home, dated the 29th January 1953.

(c) G.O. Ms. No. 968, Home, dated the 23rd March 1953.

(d) G.O. Ms. No. 641, Home, dated the 24th February 1953.

(e) G.O. Ms. No. 1225, Home, dated the 15th April 1953.

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5. *Answers to the Assembly starred questions Nos. 655 (300), 656 (272-G), 372 (293-B) and 1337 (293-F) answered on 31st July 1952, 28th July 1952, 29th July 1952 and 29th July 1952 respectively.*

6. *G.O. No. 619, L.A., dated the 19th March 1953, regarding the inclusion of certain area within the limits of the Tindivanam Municipality.*

7. *G.O. No. 916, Public (Services), dated 2nd April 1953, regarding the exclusion of the posts of Director and Deputy Director of Information and Publicity in the Madras General Service from the purview of the Madras Public Service Commission. [Laid on the table of the House under Article 320 (5) of the Constitution of India.]*

8. *G.O. No. 805, L.A., dated 6th April 1953, regarding the exclusion of certain villages from the jurisdiction of the South Kanara District Board. [Laid on the table of the House under section 3-A (3) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.]*

9. *G.O. No. 838, L.A., dated 10th April 1953, regarding the inclusion of the village of Badagalpur within the jurisdiction of the Coimbatore District Board. [Laid on the table of the House under section 3-A (3) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.]*

10. *The Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration) Rules, 1953. [Laid on the table of the House under sub-section (3) of section 16 of the Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration Act, 1953.)]*

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 417 asked by Sri M. Rajeswara Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 14th July 1953, page 3 supra.]

	Total number of women clerks work- ing on 31st December 1952.	Tamil speak- ing.	Telugu speak- ing.	Scheduled Castes.	Harijan Chris- tians.
Board of Revenue	11	8	..	..	..
Secretariat	53	28	9	2	..

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 424 asked by Sri G. Rama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 14th July 1953, page 8 supra.]

Statement I.

(a) The following quantities in terms of rice were procured under the levy scheme in the four Andhra surplus districts from 3rd January 1953 up to 28th March 1953 :—

District.	Procurement. TONS.
1 East Godavari	11,429
2 West Godavari	27,155
3 Krishna	35,751
4 Guntur	19,202
Total	93,597

Statement II.

(b) The following quantities of rice were exported from the Andhra surplus districts out of the stocks locally procured and held on behalf of the Government up to 29th March 1953

District.	Quantity of rice moved up to 29th March 1953. TONS
1 East Godavari	22
2 West Godavari	50
3 Krishna	11,247
4 Guntur	1,060
Total	12,829

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Statement III.

(c) The stock position of foodgrains (viz., rice, wheat, maida and millets) as on 28th March 1953 in the Andhra districts is indicated below :—

District.	Names of foodgrains.			
	Rice.	Wheat.	Maida.	Millets.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.
1 Anantapur	1,474	442	50	937
2 Bellary (for all taluks)	1,052	243	..	508
3 Chittoor	3,366	377	53	252
4 Cuddapan	1,932	516	12	456
5 East Godavari	13,070	80	..	..
6 Guntur	20,770	100	48	76
7 Krishna	32,099	30	40	..
8 Kurnool	720	345	38	460
9 Nellore	2,314	61	60	289
10 Visakhapatnam	7,144	601	..	..
11 Srikakulam	1,812	..	..	12
12 West Godavari	29,103	61	104	..
Total ..	115,357	2,856	405	2,990

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 429 asked by Sri G. Rama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 14th July 1953, page 16 supra.]

I. *Urban water-supply.*—(1) Under the Five-Year Plan (1949–1954) announced by Government in 1949, and with the reorganization of the Sanitary Engineering Branch for the purpose, new schemes and improvements to old schemes in respect of water-supply, are under execution in several municipal areas and a few non-municipal towns. A total outlay of about Rs. 2.5 crores has been spent on these schemes during the years 1949–50 to 1952–53, but the progress is being hampered by paucity of funds. The magnitude of the work to be done is so big that an annual expenditure of the order of Rs. 2 crores over the next two or three decades would be called for if the problem of water-supply to all urban units is to be tackled successfully.

(2) The drought experienced in several districts of the State during the past five or six years successively, has accentuated the problem of water scarcity in most of the areas. Although there is a partial water-supply scheme in operation in 53 out of 98 municipal towns, the yield from the sources in many of the existing schemes was adversely affected by the drought conditions. The local bodies concerned applied to the Sanitary Engineer for suggesting emergency measures to overcome the difficulty and remedial measures for improving the supply were suggested by the Sanitary

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Engineer in the case of several municipalities, e.g., Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Vellore, Gudiyattam, Ootacamund, Dindigul, etc. The Sanitary Engineering Department also carried out a pilot scheme of water-supply, in advance of the regular scheme in the case of Chittoor and Tirupati Municipalities, to avert a water famine. A similar pilot scheme is under execution for the Guntur Municipality.

(3) Complaints about scarcity conditions in regard to water-supply are being received from many of the local bodies where the normal sources of supply have failed fully or partially because of the drought conditions. The Government in consultation with the Sanitary Engineering Department, have been sanctioning emergency measures in all such cases by way of transport of water by water lorries, deepening of wells, provision of deep bore-wells, etc., to the extent possible.

(4) Local bodies are seeking the help of the department and the Government in all cases where the situation in regard to local conditions for water-supply demands remedial measures. But the problem assumes magnitude because of the adverse seasonal conditions over successive years and the difficulties relate not only to the finding of the necessary funds, but also in seeking and providing new sources of supply when existing sources had failed and that too under the stress of urgency everywhere.

(5) The railway authorities continue to supply drinking water through railway tenders at Guntur and Udamalpet stations.

II. Rural water-supply.—(1) Under the Rural Water-supply Comprehensive Scheme, a five-year programme for water-supply has been drawn up to cover the entire State. This programme has also been dovetailed with the Five-Year Plan of the Government of India. The Collectors are in close touch with the needs of all villages in the districts in the State. In cases of acute drinking-water scarcity, they are taking immediate steps to relieve the scarcity or obtain the orders of the Board of Revenue or the Government, if necessary. Existing wells are deepened while in other cases new wells are sunk as expeditiously as possible. The Collectors have proposed the deepening of a large number of drinking-water wells. The grant of a subsidy at the rate of Rs. 150 for deepening drinking-water wells (both public and private) by six feet, has also been revived. Water points at river beds will be established wherever possible. In very acute cases, water is carried in lorries and distributed to the needy places.

(2) The Collectors have the necessary technical staff of Overseers and Supervisors who draw up estimates and obtain the sanction of the competent authority for the estimates.

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 437 asked by Sri M. Dharmalingam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 14th July 1953, page 21 supra.]

Government of India letter No. BCC/KK/53, dated 25th February 1953.

As the State Government are aware the Backward Classes Commission set up by the President under Article 340 of the Constitution of India has already started functioning and we would desire to have a good deal of factual information and data in respect of backward classes existing in the State in order to plan the programme of Commission's activities.

It is, therefore, requested that the following information be furnished to the Commission as quickly as possible :—

(i) the criterion adopted for determining "backward classes";

(ii) the list of classes, communities, etc., which have been accepted as "backward", particularly those other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(iii) the population of each of such classes, sections or communities classified according to rural and urban areas, rural and urban figures to be shown separately;

(iv) whether these classes are distributed over the whole area of the State or concentrated in particular regions only and if concentrated in a particular locality the name or names of the centre(s) or nuclei where they are so concentrated should be mentioned; and

(v) the measures that are being undertaken for the amelioration of these "backward classes".

It will be appreciated if the information asked for is sent as expeditiously as possible in any case within about a fortnight's time.

Letter from the Secretary to Government, Education Department, to the Chairman, Backward Classes Commission, Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, dated New Delhi, the 10th March 1953, Reference No. 9211 D/53-1, Education.

[Information regarding backward classes. *Reference.*—Your letter No. BCC/KK/53, dated 25th February 1953.]

I am directed to furnish the following information regarding backward classes of this State :—

Item (i) in paragraph 2.—The criterion is whether a particular class of citizens is socially, economically and educationally backward.

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Item (ii) in paragraph 2.—A copy of G.O. No. 839, Education, dated 6th April 1951, containing a list of backward classes other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as appended to the Madras Educational Rules is enclosed.

Item (iii) in paragraph 2.—In the recent census, there was no enumeration in the order of the communities and therefore information regarding the total population of each community included in the list of Backward classes is not available. The total figures available in the Statistical Tables relating to the Backward classes are however furnished below :—

					<i>Unscheduled Backward classes.</i>		
					<i>Persons.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
State Total	..	..	..	..	19,716,215	9,809,538	9,906,677
Rural	..	..	..	..	16,394,946	8,162,943	8,232,003
Urban	..	..	..	..	3,321,269	1,646,595	1,674,674

Item (v) in paragraph 2.—The information is annexed to this letter.

I am to state that the information called for in item (iv) of paragraph 2 of your letter is not readily available and every attempt will be made to furnish it as early as possible.

Memorandum No. 9211-D/53-2, Education, dated 10th March 1953.
[Information regarding "Backward classes". *Reference.*—From the Government of India, No. BCC/KK/53, dated 25th February 1953.]

A copy of the letter cited is forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction. Director of Harijan Welfare/He is requested to furnish necessary particulars for sending a reply to item (iv) in paragraph 2 therein.

K. M. UNNITHAN,
Secretary to Government.

Ameliorative measures undertaken for the welfare of the Backward classes in the State.—In the matter of admission of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and other Backward communities, candidates belonging to the above communities will be admitted up to a limit of 25 per cent of the seats available in each training school and this concession will be in force for a period of three years, i.e., from 1952-53 to 1945-55. So far as Government Arts and Engineering Colleges are concerned, 15 per cent and 25 per cent of the seats are reserved for the admission of students belonging to the Scheduled classes (and Tribes) and the Backward classes respectively.

[14th July 1953]

Scholarships.—Students studying in various Arts colleges and Professional colleges, such as Law, Medical, Agriculture, Engineering, Technology, etc., are granted both residential and non-residential scholarships. Besides, scholarships for other professional courses, such as, Vidwan, Co-operative, Midwifery, Industrial, etc., are also given.

Examination fees.—The Harijan Welfare Department grants exemption from payment of examination fees to those deserving students who appear for the University examinations subject to budget allotment. The fee compensation foregone by the Universities in respect of Backward Class students is met by Government.

Boarding grants.—Lump-sum boarding grants are sanctioned to the Backward Class pupils at the rate of Rs. 15 per mensem for ten months for the subsidized hostels in which they reside.

Appointment in public services.—Three out of a unit of 20, i.e., 15 per cent of the vacancies have been reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes while 5 out of a unit of 20, i.e., 25 per cent of the vacancies have been reserved for the other Backward Classes. Apart from the reservation of vacancies in the matter of appointment to the public services, the Scheduled Castes and the other Backward Classes have been given the following concessions :—

(1) For the purpose of minimum general educational qualification prescribed for appointment to certain services, a candidate should ordinarily have obtained in his S.S.L.C. examination 40 per cent of the marks in English and a Second Language, 35 per cent in Elementary Mathematics and an optional subject and 30 per cent in Elementary Science and Outlines of History of England and India and Geography. Scheduled Castes (including converts to Christianity from any other Scheduled Castes) who have obtained 35 per cent in English and in the Second Language are, however, deemed to possess the minimum general educational qualification.

(2) For admission to competitive examinations for appointment to various posts and services advertised by the Commission, no fee is payable by a Scheduled Caste candidate or a Backward Class candidate who has passed Intermediate examination in Arts or who has taken a degree of any of the Universities in the State.

(3) The age-limit prescribed for the various services and posts does not apply to the appointment of a candidate who is a Scheduled Caste or a Backward Class to a post for which the special rules prescribed a qualification lower than the degree of B.A., or B.Sc. if such a candidate possesses a general educational qualification which is higher than the minimum general educational qualification and he is otherwise qualified for appointment. It does not also apply to such a candidate who holds a degree if such degree is not lower than the degree prescribed for the post.



N.B.—No separate scales exist for the teachers in aided elementary schools. Scales of grant only have been fixed for elementary schools. The minimum salary payable to aided elementary school teachers is, however, limited to the scale grant. * Secondary grade teachers in Government service (Men's Branch) should also possess the minimum general educational qualification. Plus Head Teacher's allowance of Rs. 25 if enrolment exceeds 500 and Rs. 10 if enrolment is 500 or less.

Teacher.	(1)	(2)	Government.	(3)	Local body.	(4)	Private management.	(5)
Head Teacher ..	..	* 1 Passed Secondary-School Leaving Certificate Examination and Trained.	45—3—60—2—90	..	..	40—1—55—2—75.	37—1—45 (mini-mum pay scale).	RS.
Assistant Teacher ..	..	2 Passed Higher Elementary Examination and Trained.	30—1—50	..	..	30—1—45 ..	27—1—30 (mini-mum pay scale).	..
Head Teacher ..	..	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed. ..	(a) 165—5—205—10—245 } (b) 85—5—125—10—175 } (with an initial pay of Rs. 100).	..	..	75—5—145 †	75—5—145. †	..
Assistant Teacher ..	..	1 B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed. ..	85—5—125—10—175 (with an initial pay of Rs. 100).	..	..	75—5—145	75—5—145.	..
Head Teacher ..	..	2 B.A. or B.Sc. ..	85 Fixed ..	..	..	65 Fixed ..	65 Fixed.	..

Head/Assistant Teacher.	Minimum qualifications.	Scales of pay.		
		Government.	Local body.	Private management.
		(3) RS.	(4) RS.	(5) RS.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Middle Schools—cont.				
Assistant Teacher—cont.	3 Passed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination and Trained.	45—3—60—2—90	45—2—85	45—2—85.
	4 Passed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination.	45 Fixed	30 Fixed	30 Fixed.
Language Pandits and Munshis.	Orignal Title in the Language plus Pandit or Secondary Grade Training.	45—3—60—2—90	45—2—85	45—2—85 *
Hindi Teachers	Pracharak Diploma of the Hindustani Prachar Sabha or an equivalent thereto prescribed by the Government with educational qualification of at least III Form.	45—3—60—2—90	45—2—85	45—2—85 *
High Schools.				
Head Teacher	Government schools— B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	.. † { (a) 165—5—205—10—245, (b) 85—5—125—10—175 (with an initial pay of Rs. 100).		
	Local body schools— 1. Secondary schools having V Form and above— B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.		† 150—10—200 ..	
	2. Secondary schools having Forms IV and below— B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.		† 75—5—145 ..	
	Primary schools— (a) High schools with 12 sections or less in Forms I to VI.			150—10—200.

* It is open to private managements to adopt Government scales of pay.

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Head/Assistant Teacher.	Minimum qualifications.	Scales of pay.		
		Government.	Local body.	Private management.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.	RS.	RS.
	High Schools—cont.			
Hindi Pandits, Grade I.	(i) Degree in the language plus L.T., B.T. or B.Ed., B.O.L. Pass or Honours with S.S.L.C. completed, L.T., B.T. or B.Ed. Oriental Title in Hindi with S.S.L.C. completed plus secondary grade training or Pracharak Diploma. Pracharak Diploma of the Hindustani Prachara Sabha or an equivalent thereto as may be prescribed by the Government with S.S.L.C. completed.	85—5—125—10—175	75—5—145	* 75—5—145.
	(ii) Oriental Title or Pracharak Diploma of the Hindustani Prachara Sabha or an equivalent thereto with the educational qualification of III Form.	65—5—130	60—4—120	* 60—4—120.
	(iii) Oriental Title or Pracharak Diploma of the Hindustani Prachara Sabha or an equivalent thereto as may be prescribed by the Government without the educational qualification of III Form.	55—5—115	50—4—110	* 50—4—110.

* It is open to private managements to adopt Government scales of pay.

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APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 458 asked by Sri M. Marimuthu at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 14th July 1953, page 32 supra.]

(a) Yes.

(b) *Village offices governed by Act III of 1895.*—Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charges are empowered to grant leave to village menials up to three months and to appoint substitutes for that period when satisfactory arrangements cannot be made for the performance of the work by the agency of a relation or friend of the village menial taking leave and on his responsibility.

Village headmen are also empowered to grant leave to the village menial servants for a period not exceeding seven days at a time or 20 days in a year provided satisfactory arrangements are made for the performance of the work by substitutes.

Village offices governed by Act II of 1894.—Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge may grant leave to village officers (including village menials) for periods not exceeding three months at a time and may appoint substitutes when necessary. Applications for leave exceeding three months are dealt with by Divisional Officers.

As regards the grant of short leave to village menials, the headman may on his own responsibility grant casual leave to them for a period not exceeding three days at a time.

Village offices not governed by statute and are also non-hereditary.—Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge are empowered to grant leave without limit to village menials such as talaiaris, vettis and nirgantis.

Village headmen are also empowered to grant leave to the village menial servants for a period not exceeding seven days at a time or twenty days in a year provided satisfactory arrangements are made for the performance of the work by substitutes.



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